FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT GALTIERI: NO OFFICIAL PARTY PROPOSED

PY101153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0058 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri today announced that within the national scenario there is a "role that has to be played by a force that will in an organized way represent a form of national and independent opinion" and he called for "action in order to achieve this objective," but he made it clear that "this does not mean that an official political party is being proposed." Galtieri, when he talked today to the provincial governors, also admitted that a critical situation exists that "is preventing the correct and smooth functioning of our economy." The president also said that "the country is against the idea of trying out a democratic process that will only lead to another weak democracy." Random remarks made by the president during the meeting were written up for the press by Press Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez, who noted that the chief of state had referred to various topics and that despite the secrecy that was imposed on the meeting of governors, it had been decided to release some of Galtieri's remarks.

According to the press release, Galtieri said that "Our government must give an answer and a solution to the economic situation that is preventing the correct and smooth functioning of our productive capability and consequently blocking our growth and the possibility of expansion and of strengthening of ourselves." In another remark, he referred to the task of the governors and he told them that "Your most important task is that of contributing, with your prestige, work and political capability, to the creation of a balanced political system that will give life and stability to the functioning of our democracy."

Galtieri emphasized that "These are not hollow words; they imply something concrete and important."

Later on, the president referred to the activities of the political parties and said: "A few minutes ago I said that the parties and political leaders would increase the rhythm of their activities in view of the reorganization stage that will take place after the political parties' statute is approved."

He then added: "But there is a very necessary role that must be played by a political force that will, in an organized way, represent a form of national and independent opinion, which up to the present time has always been dispersed and which at the time of elections has always sought the lesser evil."

He was emphatic when he stated that "We must work hard in order to achieve this objective" and he stressed: "This does not mean, and I make it very clear, that an official political party is being proposed; it is not a question of creating a force in the image of the government that happens to be in power at the time."

Galtieri then highlighted the fact that "The country is against the idea of trying out a democratic process that will only lead to another weak democracy."

Referring to the action of the governors, he asked them to disseminate "our most intimate conviction that we are doing everything that is necessary in order to advance and we are implementing actions that the most balanced and sensible reasoning counsels in order to achieve the common welfare." He added that "it is always time well spent."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ECONOMIC AID TO BOLIVIA

PY111948 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1910 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (NA) -- The government is cooperating "closely in the economic sector" with Bolivia, a country that is virtually bankrupt, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez announced tonight. The minister said that Argentina is also "studying the possibility of a greater participation in Bolivia's medium and long-term development." Costa Mendez made these remarks after a meeting last night with members of his ministry in which the price that Bolivia intends to charge for the gas it exports to Argentina was studied. The foreign minister avoided referring to the volume of gas that Argentina has promised to purchase from Bolivia and the price per cubic meter that it will pay, although he indicated that "in this sense the negotiations have advanced rapidly." "Good Progress has been made in these negotiations," he said, but he avoided giving any details. The foreign minister also avoided referring to the report on human rights that has been released by the U.S. State Department and which was taken up today by the Argentine media and he answered: "No comment," when he was asked about the next round of negotiations with Great Britain on the Malvinas Islands. A meeting between Argentine and British officials to continue with the study of the Malvinas matter had been set for 18 December 1981 in Geneva, Switzerland, but a decision was made 4 days before that date to postpone it due to the change of [Argentine] authorities.

'SATISFACTION' WITH SAMORE STATEMENT EXPRESSED

PY111240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1129 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry has expressed its "satisfaction" with the statement made by Cardinal Antonio Samore and has confirmed its decision to commit "all our efforts" to the papal mediation. Hernan Massini Ezcurra, the official spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, last night explained the Foreign Ministry's position to reporters when he was asked about a statement made in the Vatican by the pope's delegate to the mediation. The spokesman said: "We are very satisfied with the statement made by Samore," adding that "this attitude by his holiness and his main representative to the mediation strengthens our decisions to commit all our efforts to the negotiations."

According to reports released in Rome, Monsignor Samore said yesterday that Pope John Paul II "is more than ever before interested in the mediation between Argentina and Chile."

Massini Ezcurra said that the attitude of the Holy See "makes us once again confirm both what, in this regard, was expressed by President Leopoldo Galtieri in his letter to his holiness and the terms of the statement issued by the Argentine Government on 21 January 1982." In his statement, Samore underlined "the positive attitude of the two delegations" which he met again on 1 February, after a period of more than 1 year during which no joint talks were held.

BRIEFS

YPF OBTAINS LOAN -- Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA) -- It was reported tonight that a consortium of 12 foreign banks has granted a $450 million loan to Government Oil Deposits (YPF). [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Feb 82 PY]

POLITICAL DETAINEES RELEASED -- Buenos Aires, 3 Feb (TELAM) -- The Interior Ministry reported today that the national executive branch has ordered the release of the following persons who were at its disposal: Raul Ernesto Pujol, Palacio Lima, Alberto Manuel Azulay, Antonio Jose Maria Matterson, Higinio Roberto Calamita, Jorge Omar Delgado, Alcides Antonio Chjieza; Mariano Jose Danuncio, and Fernando Luis Santi. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1556 GMT 3 Feb 82 PY]

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE ARRIVES ON VISIT

Meeting With Figueiredo

PY110053 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge arrived in Brasilia at 1000 this morning and was welcomed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. The two ministers will exchange views about the stage of development of Brazilian-Angolan relations. Also present at the airport were ambassadors of southern African countries accredited in Brazil, whose gesture was interpreted as solidarity with Angola in the face of South Africa's attacks.

After disembarking from the plane, Teixeira Jorge said: I have come on an official visit to Brazil invited by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to make a sound evaluation of the stage of development of our bilateral relations and future (?prospects).

Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Teixeira Jorge held their first work meeting at 1130 this morning. At 1600, the Angolan minister met with Education Minister Rubem Ludwig and at 1700, he was received by President Figueiredo. Tomorrow night he will go to Salvador where he will stay until Saturday, then he will go to Rio de Janeiro, the last leg of his trip.

Late this afternoon President Figueiredo received Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge, who is making an official visit to the country. Also present at the meeting were Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and (Olga Lima), director for political affairs of the Angolan Foreign Ministry.

Meeting With Saraiva

PY111137 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The situation in southern Africa and especially the question of Namibia's independence were the main topics of the meetings that Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge had today with his Brazilian colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. According to a spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Jorge, who is on a 5-day visit to Brazil, made an extensive and detailed report to this colleague on the evolution of the negotiations regarding Namibia. On the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, Jorge recalled that their withdrawal will only be considered after Namibia obtains its independence.

Saraiva Guerreiro, on his part, denounced the aggressions against friendly countries, such as Angola, Zambia and Mozambique. We also condemn the institutionalization of the system of racial discrimination that apartheid represents, he added. This system, which is contrary to African dignity, also offends Brazil, a mestizo country and a nation that deeply cares for the principles of freedom and coexistence, Saraiva continued. He also declared that he is concerned about the existence of a colonial system in Namibia, which is maintained despite the recommendations of the international community. After paying homage to Angola to the effect that despite the serious aggressions against it, it has always known how to maintain a conciliatory spirit, Saraiva stressed the need of maintaining our common border, the south Atlantic, free from international tensions and confrontations.

Luanda on Meetings

AB111242 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] An Angolan delegation led by the minister of external relations, Comrade Paulo Jorge, on an official visit to federal Brazil yesterday held talks with a Brazilian delegation which was chaired by the country's foreign minister, Saraiva Guerreiro.

During the first session of their discussions yesterday morning, Comrade Paulo Jorge put forward the Brazilian Government to the political and military situation in southern Africa and in particular the Namibian process for independence, including the proposal of the so-called contact group on Namibia and the rejection of these proposals by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the front line states, Nigeria and Kenya.

Yesterday afternoon the Brazilian foreign minister, on the other hand, focused on the policy in Latin America, [words indistinct] and in particular the civil war in El Salvador.

The Angolan minister of external relations, Comrade Paulo Jorge, was also yesterday received in audience by the president of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, to whom he transmitted a verbal message from the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Later, the Angolan official was awarded in Itamaraty the Great Order of the Southern Cross by the country's foreign minister. The honor, that is conceded by the Brazilian authorities to foreign personalities for their contribution in the strengthening of their countries' relations with other countries, was given to the Angolan official by Saraiva Guerreiro at a ceremony after their first discussions.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Sao Paulo Industries Tour

PY111226 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portugese 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Accompanied by his entourage, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea arrived in Sao Paulo yesterday. He was welcomed at Congonhas Airport by Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf and other officials. President Hurtado's delegation is made up of 116 Ecuadorean businessmen. They are interested in construction material, and manufactured products in the metallurgical and equipment sectors. Yesterday they paid a visit to the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP], sounding out all possibilities. This afternoon the Ecuadorean representatives accompanied by Brazilian representatives will visit the vehicles and spare parts sector and also the paper factories.

Governor Maluf offered a reception for President Hurtado at Bandeirantes Palace. On the occasion, despite the tumultous interview, Bandeirantes reporter recorded portions of his remarks.

[Begin Hurtado recording in Spanish -- in progress]... to speak with Brazilian President Figueiredo on subjects which are of common interest regarding peace, independence, and self-determination of the peoples, and also to tighten economic relations between Ecuador and Brazil. These two countries have lived back to back. I hope that this trip will make us turn around and begin to look at each other more closely. [end recording]

Oil Deal Signed

PY111157 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 6

[Excerpts] In March Brazilian refineries will begin processing 53,000 barrels of Ecuadorean oil per day, with a total of 4.5 million barrels per year, charging $1 per barrel for this service. An agreement to this effect was signed yesterday by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and Ecuadorean Natural and Energy Resources Minister Eduardo Ortega Gomez. The agreement is valid for a year.

It was established that each barrel of oil will have to yield an average of 30 percent gasoline, 30 percent diesel oil, 30 percent fuel oil, and 10 percent liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), plus other byproducts. The gasoline and diesel oil will be shipped back to Ecuador, while the fuel oil and LPG will be bought by Brazil at preferential prices. Brazil will keep all other byproducts free of charge. The same ships bringing crude oil to Brazil will return to Ecuador laden with gasoline and diesel oil. Freight charges will be paid by Ecuador.

In a short interview granted in the lobby of the Mines and Energy Ministry, the Ecuadorean minister announced that in March Brazil will compete with Sweden in an international bid for the construction of the Pillaton hydroelectric plant in Ecuador. This plant will have a capacity of 250 million kilowatts and its cost is estimated at $300 million [as published]. After the meeting, Minister Ortega Gomez said that his government is interested in Braspetro [Petrobras International, Inc.] conducting oil prospecting in Ecuador. Mines and Energy Ministry's sources reported that the Brazilian Government is also interested in this project and that, as soon as Braspetro President Joel Mendes Renno returns from Angola in the next few days, he will travel to Ecuador to talk with that country's government.

In the agreement committing Brazil to refine Ecuadorean crude, it was established that the Brazilian Government will make efforts to normalize the purchase of 20,000 barrels of oil per day from Ecuador, in accordance with an agreement previously signed between the two countries. In 1981 Brazil only purchased an average of 1,500 barrels per day.

It was also announced yesterday that Brazil is interested in actively participating in the Ecuadorean development plan which will continue until 1985. In particular, Brazil wants to participate in three large projects: the Toachio Pillaton hydroelectric plant with a $920 million [as published] budget, the Quito-Guayaquil highway at a cost of $1 billion, and the Rio Jubones irrigation and energy generation project at a cost of $1.2 billion. A Brazilian consortium, made up by the Leme Engineering Company, the Mendes Junior Construction Company and the Tenenge Engineering Company, is participating in the bidding for the Pillaton hydroelectric plant; the Hidroservice Company is working on the project for the Quito-Guayaquil highway and the Rio Jubones project.

Last year Brazil sold Ecuador $80 million worth of goods and bought only $2 million with great effort because Ecuador has no export products, except oil, that Brazil is interested in.

Economic Cooperation

PY111125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Ecuadorean Commerce and Industry Minister Orlando Alcivar stated here today that Brazil has decided to suspend the customs tariffs affecting 56 Ecuadorean products in order to stimulate the exports of that country to Brazil. Alcivar, who is a member of Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado's entourage that is visiting Brazil, did not list the products. On his part, the chief of state met with the main members of the industrial federation of Sao Paulo State.

During a meeting with the press, Alcivar stressed that Ecuador is very willing to accept Brazilian technology and capital, which could be put to use in the steel industry.

Alcivar indicated that Brazil could build a steel plant in Ecuador and thus satisfy the internal market and part of the Andean Pact's market. He also mentioned the possibility of creating joint Brazilian-Ecuadorean enterprises, especially in the agricultural food sector.

Brazil's most important economic newspaper, A GACETA MERCANTIL, publishes a commentary today indicating that the ever-increasing participation of Brazilian enterprises in Ecuador's economic development will act as a guarantee against any eventual hostile action by Peru.

When questioned about this by AFP, Alcivar stated that this visit does not have such utilitarian goals.

During the evening Hurtado attended a ceremony in which the Portuguese version of the book "Political Power in Ecuador" was released. The Ecuadorean delegation will leave Sao Paulo on Thursday morning for Rio de Janeiro, the fourth and last stage of Hurtado's visit to Brazil. He visited Manaus, Brasilia and Sao Paulo.

IMPORTANCE OF SARAIVA TRIP TO PRC VIEWED

PY110141 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- The 5-day official visit which Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will make to the PRC between 23 and 27 March will open new possibilities for scientific and trade cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation will also open the possibility of exchanging technology in specific fields such as weapon industries, agricultural development, energy sector and the exploitation of petroleum and coal.

This report was made by one of the spokesman of the PRC Embassy in Brasilia, following the distribution by Itamaraty of a note announcing the date of the foreign minister's visit. He will arrive in Beijing on 21 March and will have the following day, 22 March, free for a rest after the long trip, thus initiating his official program on 23 March, in a visit which Itamaraty prefers to classify as political. According to the spokesman, the PRC Government attributes the visit great importance because, in addition to "strengthening bilateral relations, it will also involve an opportunity for greater rapprochement between the PRC and Latin America, given the importance and significance of Brazil in the region."

According to the Chinese spokesman, existing relations between the two countries may be intensified in the short term at two levels: through the identification of existing common points of interest between China and Brazil as two large developing countries, and in a later stage by establishing complementary policies based on these points. The Chinese spokesman said: "As in Brazil, we are enforcing an open policy and within this policy we are turning to all those who are willing to participate in an integrated development process, particularly with Third World countries. There is nothing better than to have Brazil as a partner."

After noting the importance of this historic visit (the first visit that a Brazilian foreign minister will make to China) the Chinese Embassy spokesman added: "We believe that Brazil is a Latin American country that has developed an increasingly important role in international politics in addition to its present leadership within the Third World." He said that after analyzing bilateral relations, the Beijing government believes that in the last few years "thanks to common efforts on both sides there has been an increasing understanding of mutual problems." He noted: "And this was not only achieved regarding economic matters. There is also a better understanding regarding cultural and scientific-technological matters."

After noting that last year the trade volume between the two countries totalled approximately $400 million, the Chinese diplomat said that there will be a considerable increase in this regard this year and that the Chinese Government beleives that the Brazilian foreign minister's trip to Beijing will give more stimulus to bilateral trade.

The spokesman said: "As an example of one of the points of view that the two countries have in common -- which enables them to adopt similar positions at the international level -- I would note that both China and Brazil are against the establishment of country blocs having hegemonic characteristics, since they prefer to base their foreign policies on the complete respect of the self-determination of nations."

He added that Saraiva Guerreiro's visit will also indirectly benefit the entire Third World, noting that: "China and Brazil are today the largest developing countries in the East and in the West, respectively, and as such they should and must help to strengthen and unite their areas of influence and thus indirectly the entire Third World."

FIGUEIREDO REASSURES ON NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PY120116 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Should any doubt remain about the holding of elections in November, President Figueiredo today reassured in Sao Paulo that the elections will be held. President Figueiredo put it this way: I have already said that those elections will be held unless I am removed from the government or I am killed.

MINISTER ON POSSIBLE OPPOSITION ELECTORAL VICTORY

PY111800 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Castello's column: "Delio: Always Timely"]

[Excerpt] Lt Gen (Ret) Delio Jardim do Matos usually speaks at the right time and with the right words as he has done now, in asserting that the taking of power by those who win an election is a "democratic precept." The aeronautics minister recalled that the navy minister had already made the same remark, and he reasserted that the democratic commitment by the president is still the government's guideline. It is clear that a statement such as this is not an idle one, coming from a man with the responsibilities of Lt Gen (Ret) Jardim de Matos. He has certainly felt the uneasiness developing in the political circles over the ability of the system to allow an electoral defeat involving a transfer of power. The transfer on a regional level is already a fact because the victory of the opposition candidates running for various state government posts is unquestionable, despite the difficulties raised by legislation compelling all opposition parties to compete among themselves by sponsoring individual candidates for all posts. Despite all obstacles, there will have to be a partial change.

But the aeronautics minister has referred to the core of the situation, that is, the conquest of the majority of the electoral college by the opposition. He admitted that if this happens the opposition will be able to elect the future president, whose coming to power will be a consequence of the democratic normalcy preached by President Joao Figueiredo. This is a very timely statement involving not only personal but also government commitments, because the head of a military portfolio would not dare analyze this case unless he is completely sure about the attitude of the government and of the system to which it belongs.

PMDB SENATOR SUPPORTS LEGALIZATION OF PCB

PY111809 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Stating that he does not know personally Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], Senator Franco Montoro, candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] for governor of Sao Paulo, attributed, yesterday in Sao Paulo, the PCB support for his candidacy to the fact that he has a "clear position on a democratic solution of the country's problems," and because he does not give up "the principles that characterize a pluralist democracy."

Commenting on remarks made by Dias in Rio de Janeiro the day before yesterday, confirming the support of the Brazilian communists for three PMDB candidates for governor of their states -- Montoro in Sao Paulo, Marcos Freire in Pernambuco and Waldir Pires in Bahia -- Montoro stated that he has not reached "any understanding" with the PCB secretary general "or with any other member of that party."

The Brazilian refusal to legalize the PCB is considered by Montoro a "great mistake." He noted that the PMDB program "also defends a pluralist democracy." He concluded: "This presupposes the legalization of the PCB."

SAO PAULO PP LEADERS OPPOSE MERGER WITH PMDB

PY101119 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Claiming that the incorporation of the Popular Party [PP] into the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] will cause "confrontation, retaliation, mistakes and extermination," nearly 40 PP municipal and district leaders of Sao Paulo (who may represent more than 200 of the 275 PP boards existing in the state) yesterday met under the leadership of Deputy Herbert Levy and issued a manifesto advocating the survival of the party. The PP leaders who oppose the incorporation claim that the PP national convention which approved it "had indulged in an emotional, illegitimate act, based on false motives and principles." They intend to march on Brasilia on Sunday to protest the incorporation at the joint PP-PMDB convention.

WORKERS PARTY LEADER DA SILVA INTERVIEWED

PM100919 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Feb 82 p 6

[Special correspondent Charles Vanhecke interview in Sao Paulo with Luis Inacio da Silva, chairman of the Brazilian Workers Party: "The Military Will Only Hand Over Power If the People Are Organized" -- date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- [Question] Lulu Menaing [Da Silva's nickname], what made possible the social movement triggered in 1978, which in 1977 nobody would have dared predict?

[Answer] The movement began with the metallurgists of Sao Bernado, that is the manual workers who were highest paid and the best treated in the country. There were no advantages in industry comparable with ours: The right to arrive late, a glass of milk after lunch, orange juice during work and so forth. Our wages were reviewed several times a year. But gradually these advantages diminished. With the falsification of the price index in 1973, our purchasing power was lowered. As we were the highest paid, we lost the most. That is why there was a reaction. The movement began when we fought for the restoration of our wages. Several of our comrades said at the time that this struggle would not lead anywhere.

[Question] What about elsewhere in the country?

[Answer] The workers waited for a long time for the regime to give them something. They got nothing. Despite 17 years of repression they organized themselves in factories and districts. It was the church which to a large extent gave a structure to the popular movement. I myself am a product of the organization of my profession.

[Question] Has the political liberation helped you?

[Answer] There is no liberalization for the workers. The regime has merely modernized its methods. It was forced to do so by popular pressure and by the international situation. It realized that it could no longer be repressive in the same way as before and that it would be difficult to justify such repression. But when there were strikes in Sao Bernado what happened? The plants were surrounded by 2,000 armed policemen. They arrested 400 workers and the main trade union leaders. I was twice deprived of my trade union mandate. Liberalization is an attempt by the regime to adapt to the new national reality.

[Question] Why create a political party instead of devoting yourself exclusively to trade union struggle?

[Answer] Because the purpose of trade unionism is to improve living conditions and we want to transform society. I know of no place in the world where social transformations have been obtained by trade union action. The only country where such an attempt has been made is Poland...

[Question] The fact that the Workers Party [PT] exists is surely a fruit of political liberalization?

[Answer] Our party was not envisaged by the people who planned the relaxation. The PT arose like the strikes: completely unexpectedly. Traditionally in this country parties have been created from above, by elites. The PT was created from below.

[Question] What are your aims?

[Answer] Our status indicate a choice in favor of socialism. But we do not agree with those who say that there is no way out for Brazil within the capitalist system. Many Brazilians may die of starvation waiting for the system to change effectively. So we believe that solutions must be proposed for specific problems such as unemployment, trade union freedom, control of the multinationals, the machinery for wage reviews and so forth. Our main omission, as with all the opposition, is not to offer any alternative economic model. Socialism is obviously a long-term objective. Its implementation does not depend only on us, but also on the countries which are economically present here.

[Question] Is there, in your opinion, any risk of social explosion, a situation which could be described as prerevolutionary?

[Answer] Probably some risk of explosion. But as for revolution... Our country is enormous, communications from one region to another are difficult. And then we cannot repeat the mistakes of the sixties and say that action belongs to "revolutionary" vanguards. The vanguard is the whole people.

[Question] But does your party not risk being infiltrated by these vanguards?

[Answer] One thousandth of the Brazilian people is more than all the vanguards put together.

[Question] Finally, do you believe in the military's promise to hand over power to civilians?

[Answer] No, the military will only hand over power if the people are organized.

BARRETO ASSESSES CUBAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES

PY102110 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 10 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- If Brazil would reestablish commercial relations with Cuba Brazilian exports to that country could reach $200 million, according to the president of the Confederation of Commercial Associations, Ruy Barreto, after his trip to Cuba where he was welcomed by Fidel Castro. He pointed out that amount of export would be comparable to the present trade between Brazil and Saudi Arabia, which has a population of 8.1 million people, opposed to Cuba with a little bit over 9.8 million. When asked which were the countries that participate today in indirect sales between Cuba and Brazil, Barreto admitted that Argentina would be included among them.

He declared that more important than the foreign currency gains are the opening of small markets -- "These joint efforts represent a big step towards strengthening the trade market," he said.

Barreto said that his trip to Cuba was strictly business, and it fits within the business philosophy to diversify markets.

"As the director of a business entity I went on a market research trip to obtain information; the information gathered will be submitted to Brazilian businessmen, and to ministries in the economic areas. The possibilities to introduce products in the Cuban market were considered good. Their annual transactions are estimated at [between] $2 and $3 billion. The political problem of reestablishing commercial and diplomatic relations does not allow me to analyze any further. This is a matter that concerns the government, who will adopt the necessary measures when it is most convenient for the country," said Barreto. He also said that he did not expect repercussions from his trip.

"When I left I was only worried about the success of the mission," -- he emphasized. "It was successful in the sense that we discussed and studied future possibilities. I did learn that several Brazilian products -- equipment and machinery components -- arrive in Cuba through third countries. It would be much better if Brazilian enterprises could deal directly. As a first priority Brazil would have to gear its efforts towards the diversification of markets. Thanks to that policy we only have transactions with the U.S. that amount to 16 percent of the total transactions. Just because Cuba is a small market we should not assume that it is not an important one. What is important to us is the sum of all those small markets."

Barreto would not elaborate on the possibilities of reestablishing relations with Cuba. "If the government maintains its current position it is because they have reasons unknown to me" he said.

Barreto stated that he did not plan a formal interview with the government before his visit. "Since there were no objections I went ahead and acted; any other more objective initiative will depend on the government's definition of credit lines from Brazil. I am aware that we could offer Cuba almost any product. Brazil does have the infrastructure to cater to the necessities of a country with developing industries."

He denied having had negotiations with Cuba through Mexico, stating that there were only conferences with Mexican businessmen. He also denied that he might be establishing a trading company with Cuba to export Brazilian products through Amsterdam and the Netherlands.

"A trading company may not take the negotiations any further if the final negotiation depends on the Brazilian Government's decision as far as the financing is concerned. Cuba deeply respects the position taken by the Brazilian Government. Our position does not accept any influences to change our beliefs." Barreto affirmed that he considers his mission in Cuba complete, and that he will continue traveling around the world in search of new markets.

"Soon I will be visiting Singapore, Hong Kong, Beijing and Tokyo with the objective of selling instant coffee -- this is my field."

MINISTER LEMOS CONCERNED OVER NICARAGUAN ARMING

PA111930 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds expressed to France his concern over President Francois Mitterrand's contribution to the arms race in Latin America. The minister was thus replying to French Foreign Ministry Secretary General (Alfie Goodman), who said that the military aid given to Nicaragua is France's contribution toward establishing Nicaraguan peace and democracy. Lemos Simmonds stressed that a people's peace and democracy are not in line with the supply of weapons. Such an aspiration -- which Colombia, of course, shares -- can be achieved through other mechanisms. I admit that the negotiations for sending weapons to Nicaragua do not constitute an unfriendly gesture toward Colombia, but it is a dangerous action, the foreign minister indicated.

He also deplored the French Government's lack of information about the Sandinist regime's claim over the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago, noting that France made a deplorable mistake by not learning more about the situation between Nicaragua and its neighboring countries before approving the sale of weapons.

The foreign minister underscored that we Colombians do not feel comfortable that a country with claims over our territory is being armed. He added that Colombia hopes that from now on, France will bear in mind the situation between Colombia and Nicaragua when analyzing whether or not it is advisable to continue supplying weapons to one of the nations involved in this territorial conflict.

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA120239 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota -- The economic team of President Turbay Ayala's government has taken important measures in an effort to reactivate production, increase job opportunities and lower interest rates. In line with these measures, the Monetary Council has made available for loan more than 20 billion pesos. Other measures are the 15-percent reduction in importers' guarantee deposits, a new regulation on foreign drafts and the release of 5 billion pesos from central and other banks' reserves. Electric power companies were authorized to refinance their foreign debt and to make use of [words indistinct] in the bank of the republic. Loans for a total amount of $80 million, approximately 4.8 billion pesos, were authorized to enterprises producing capital goods as well as to the textile, construction and hotel industries. The bank of the republic will also consider granting loans to commercial banks. The government also approved a 5-billion-pesos loan account for local production of capital goods.

Finance Minister Eduardo Wiesner Duran said that the objective of these measures is to strongly promote the activities of some of the nation's dynamic economic sectors.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON BORDER DEMARCATION

PA120205 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota -- In an atmosphere of complete harmony and in strict compliance with the international treaties on the subject, the Colombian-Venezuelan commissions will soon begin to demarcate the border areas between the two countries, Col Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, told this station today.

Col Londono said that studies are being carried out before beginning the Catatumbo and Zulia Rivers demarcations:

[Begin recording] Let me say that some days ago, the mixed commission went to the area and I was told that they are conducting preliminary studies before the demarcations. I must add that the work will begin at the Catatumbo River and will then be continued towards the Zulia River. Both commissions are working with great cordiality and understanding and they are, of course, following the criteria stipulated in the international treaties [word indistinct] our country. [end recording]

Col Londono Paredes did not say how long this difficult work would take but he did say that the work at the Catatumbo River may take 6 months:

[Begin recording] It is hard to say because we must consider the weather and some shortcomings that we may have to face in that area, such as difficulty in obtaining workers or some kinds of material or transportation, but we have estimated that the work in that area could take at least 6 months.

[Question] Colonel, (?how will this work be done?) Will you be hiring workers from the two countries or only (?those men working on this side)?

[Answer] No. We need a very large workforce for this task. We will be hiring about 40 to 50 workers, most of whom will be Colombians. We will have engineers and topographers from the two countries. They will be in charge of the work and, of course, there will be participation and supervison by the foreign ministers of the two countries. [end recording]

In response to an official invitation, the Foreign Ministry secretary general will travel next Tuesday to Guyana to talk about various topics, including the Amazon pact.

M-19'S TOLEDO ARTICULATES CONDITIONED PROPOSAL

PA112325 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bucaramanga -- In the past few hours, the guerrilla 19 April Movement, M-19, said that it is willing to join the country's legal activities as a political organization if the state of siege is lifted, if there is a dialogue with them and if the military operations against them are stopped. These points were included in a personal letter which Carlos Toledo Plata, physician, former congressman and cofounder of that subversive group, sent from Bogota's Picota jail to Santander writer (Pedro Elias Ardila). Toledo wrote that the M-19 has rejected all offers made to them during the present electoral campaign by several political groups to form a coalition. They will not change their struggle for a few positions, he said.

Toledo Plata's letter said that the top M-19 guerrilla leader is Jaime Bateman Cayon. Bateman's whereabouts are unknown. At the end of his letter, Toledo Plata mentioned a rift with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, because of the truce offered by FARC during the current electoral campaign.

Toledo's letter is in reply to a recent article by the Santander writer, (Pedro Elias Ardila). The article was published in the "Open Townhall" column of EL ESPECTADOR, (Hector Gomez Cavaric), Radio Santander correspondent, said. (Pedro Elias Ardila) told this station that this afternoon the letter will be handed to presidential candidate Alfonso Lopez Michelsen. Lopez Michelsen will be in Barrancabermeja, where he will attend a demonstration at the fuel port. Lopez Michelsen has recently made several proposals for peace.

BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S FOREIGN DEBT

PY081702 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry said that our country can meet its foreign debt requirements and that only highly profitable credits will be negotiated in the future. He made the following statement at his regular Sunday press conference:

[Begin Belaunde recording] The government's debt appears in all of the balances of the central reserve bank and it is considerably less than 10 billion (? sols). The debt comprises the government and the private sector debt, but we can meet the requirements, although we are not in the same situation as when I left the government, when foreign debt payments did not require more than 15 percent of exports. When we left, the country was in an excellent situation. Now those payments (?amount to) 35 percent. These are [words indistinct]. We had to face that situation but we feel that a government should ride out the storm. Complaining is not the point. I am not a complaining man. We must look to our future. The debt must be paid and sacrifices must be made as required. New loans should be contracted only if highly profitable. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR

PY111724 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Peru, in the interests of the spirit of peace and friendship that it practices, is working jointly with Eduador to ask the United States to lift the tuna embargo, as it has already done for Costa Rica. "Actually, Peru and Ecuador have many matters in common in which our policies agree and upon which we are working," Foreign Minister Arias Stella said when he made a favorable comment about the thesis for easing tension of his Ecuadorean colleague, Luis Valencia.

The Peruvian foreign minister also referred to Peru's gesture regarding the return to Ecuador of its soldiers that fell on the fatherland's soil and to the northern fairs in which our country encourages the participation of industrialists and businessmen. We have followed this line of easing tension for a long time now, cooperating with all the proposals within an international sphere in which Ecuador and Peru can adopt common positions, in addition to the one that already exists within the Andean Pact, the minister said.

LEGISLATORS WELCOME PROSPECTIVE HURTADO VISIT

PY110246 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2355 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Top-ranking Peruvian legislators said today that Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado will be welcomed and that his visit to Peru will strengthen bilateral relations. But they added that an alleged revision of the protocol that established the borders between the two countries will not be carried out. News agency reports received in Lima stated that during a press conference held in Brasilia, where he has been on an official visit since Monday, Hurtado announced that he may visit Peru. Senate President Javier Alva supported the Ecuadorean president's initiative, but he noted that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is an issue that is not under discussion. Moreover, Luis Percovich, president of the Chamber of Deputies, said that if Hurtado does come to Lima he will be welcomed and that his visit will help to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry, however, declined to issue any statement in this regard. A course added that statements are issued only in official cases.

ULLOA COMMENTS ON RECENT TRIP, STATE OF ECONOMY

PY111647 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The prime minister and economy, finance and commerce minister, Manuel Ulloa Elias, said yesterday that "The $300 million that the government has just obtained, after signing an agreement with the Morgan Bank and other financial institutions, is the most economic and favorable loan that Peru has ever obtained. This gives us an idea of the credibility and acceptance we have obtained after submitting a coherent and developmentalist economic program."

He stated that his trip to New York, Lisbon and Madrid had been very profitable, not only because of the lines of credit obtained, but also because he had the opportunity of talking with Henry Kissinger; with Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who should be the next chief of state; and with high-ranking officials of the IDB. He stated that he had had no contact with IMF officials because he did not visit Washington and he denied that a sum of $528 million had left the country.

"What happened," Ulloa said, "is that the mining and oil companies that operate in Peru need $180 million [to convert] their profits; $85 million for depreciation purposes; $126 million for services; and $25 million for the amortization of loans. This totals $416 million.

"Against this sum they invested $440 million, which leaves a positive balance for the country," the prime minister said during the extensive press conference he gave yesterday at noon in his office. Later on he noted that the exchange policy will continue to be the one announced by the government, in other words, it will be adjusted to the inflation rate. "There will be no traumatic devaluations such as those that are being announced with the intention of creating a lack of confidence and a state of uneasiness," he stressed. He recalled that in the food sector prices had increased by 1.8 percent and that inflation between January 1981 and January 1982 amounted to 61 percent. When referring to the loan granted by the Morgan Bank, he indicated that the agreement establishes that it is to be paid back in 8 years, that there is a 4-year grace period and that the interest rate is the lowest that the constitutional government has obtained since it came to power. Someone asked whether this would be a rough year for the country in the economic sector and Ulloa answered that it would not be a rough one, but it will be difficult and he said that he continues to maintain prudent expectations regarding the process of inflation. "I also believe that an increase in the price of oil will help to compensate the decrease in the price of metals and, moreover, agricultural production is in a favorable condition," he said.

He then stated that the government will continue to give strong support to the industrial sector so that it can continue to develop.

"I believe that careful management of the budget, a policy of national austerity and the solidarity of the Peruvian people will help us to overcome a current difficult situation," he stressed.

ULLOA DENIES HE WILL RESIGN AS ECONOMY MINISTRY

PY111722 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpts] "Dr Javier Alva is a man with a very deep sense of humor and he likes to make journalists step on banana peels." This was said yesterday by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa when he answered the question of a journalist, who reminded him that Alva had stated that the economy minister would leave his ministry in July if the economic crisis was not overcome. "Alva knows, as I do, that the ministers are named by the president, who chairs the political committee, and therefore his statements have been formulated with a great sense of humor," he said.

"Alva loves to provoke this type of reaction; he likes his remarks to be seen as an indication of disagreements and he likes it to appear that it is he who decides who is to be a minister. However, Alva knows, as I do, that only the president, the party's plenum and the grassroots have that power."

FURTHER ON NEWSMAN ZIMMERMANN'S ARREST

PY282153 Buenos Aires *TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 27 Jan 82*

[Text] Lima, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- Augusto Zimmermann Zavala, director of the Velasquist weekly KAUSACHUM, is being detained at the Justice Palace, charged with committing libel against Dagoberto Lainez Lozada, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies. Judge Eladio Stuart ordered Zimmermann's preventive detention in keeping with provisions punishing abuse of the freedom of the press. In his testimony to the court, Zimmermann claimed that his remark that Lainez was born in Chile did not constitute libel.

Zimmermann has been arrested several times on charges of having abused the freedom of the press. He was press secretary under the military regime of the late Gen Juan Velasco.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN ANNOUNCED

PY060135 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1906 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 5 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today Peru and the United States announced a project for agricultural development which is considered to be a sample of the aid which President Ronald Reagan's government will grant the Third World in the future. President Ronald Reagan, in Washington, and President Fernando Belaunde Terry, in Lima, simultaneously announced that a high-level U.S. team will visit Peru next month to study how agricultural production can be increased in this country. U.S. authorities stated that the initiative was the first result of the summit meeting held in October in Cancun, Mexico, among the leaders of the rich northern countries and the underdeveloped countries of the southern hemisphere.

After the summit meeting President Reagan announced his intention to send delegations to countries of the Third World to study means of cooperating for their development. Peru accepted the offer and was chosen as the first country due to its democratic government, its geographical conditions and its free-market policy in the agriculture sector, diplomatic sources stated.

President Belaunde today termed the plan an honor for Peru and a hope for the Third World. The sources stated that the team's purpose will be more to bring ideas rather than financial resources. A source stated that they will not come with millions of dollars in their pockets. The sources stated that U.S. authorities hope that this visit will set the basis for future projects. The sources added that private enterprises which have agricultural technology could participate in survey and development of projects which would include all aspects from crop distribution to pest control. Another source stated that the experts will study the possibility of carrying out joint projects and of attracting the private sector.

The team will study the development potential in the three Peruvian geographical regions: the desert coastline, the Andean mountain range and the eastern jungle area.

According to the plans, the jungle area will be given preferential treatment. At present this area receives President Belaunde's conservative government's utmost attention.

This initiative is organized by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) which is already working on several projects in the jungle areas.

TERRORISM WILL NOT REEMERGE, MINISTER STATES

PY111215 *Buenos Aires* TELAM in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad, who participated in a ceremony last night in which the new commander of the 4th Division, Gen Jose Maria Sequeira, was installed in his post, rejected the possibility that terrorism will reemerge in Uruguay. A few days ago police broke up a cell of the Communist Party, which, according to the official report, intended to infiltrate the unions being formed under the recently approved professional association law.

Trinidad maintained that the Communist Party is always active, and I suppose, he added, that once the new labor law came into force it tried to become operative again. The special service, he said, are always on the alert and they discovered the cell and put its members under lock and key.

MILITARY TO ALLOW NO CHANGE IN PARTIES BILL

PY101530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad stated today that the armed forces will not allow the Council of State to change the bill prepared by the armed forces on political parties. The minister termed the position of council member Nestor Bolentini as very respectable. Bolentini had stated that the bill was not sent to the Council of State just for approval. Nevertheless, the interior minister stated that he does not want to go any further with this kind of dialogue because it can sometimes be misinterpreted. He added that the authorities have the last word on this.

Trinidad added that Uruguayans need this process to be institutionalized once and for all and that the groundwork has been laid for implementation of the bill on political parties. He also said he expects a complete return to normal within the next few months and elections by the end of the year. During the year the parties will elect their leaders.

He indicated, however, that there will be no more lifting of political proscriptions, and therefore approximately 30 leaders of the traditional parties — the conservative Blanco party and the liberal Colorado party -- will still have their political rights suspended. According to Trinidad, the process has been broad and if the rights of some citizens are still proscribed it is because they have not yet met the requirements for lifting the proscription.

He said the Uruguayan economic situation is not the ideal one, but that this situation is not only taking place in this country, because there is a world recession, and Uruguay, small as it is, is suffering to a higher degree.

Trinidad Statement

PY101656 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Minas, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad stated today that lifting the new proscriptions of political leaders whose political rights have been suspended is not under study. In remarks to the press, Trinidad stated that the committee on the lifting of proscriptions is not accepting proposals from anyone.

The proscriptions were implemented in September 1976. According to unofficial figures, approximately 500 political leaders are affected by the measure. Approximately 100 leaders are reportedly still proscribed. In 1976, 39 persons regained their political rights, 84 in 1980, and in 1981 the proscriptions were lifted in series as a consequence of the reactivation of political parties. Some of the citizens still proscribed are Jorge Pacheco Areco, former president and current ambassador to the United States, and Jorge Battle, leader of a faction of the Colorado Party. The measure also affects leaders of the National Party (Blanco).

The revocable proscriptions were imposed on congressmen elected during the last two elections, on candidates for president and vice president in 1976 and 1971 and on members of political party boards. Those who were candidates of Marxist or pro-Marxist parties or movements are in a different situation, including those charged with subversion. For this group, the proscription is irrevocable and will be in effect until 1991.

Legislators Disagree

PY101846 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The legal aspect of the future law on political parties' statutes has prompted disagreements in the Council of State. After the latest session, legislators have remained in doubt whether this bill should be a constitutional amendment or a statute [ley fundamental o comun]. It is believed that for this reason consultations will be held at the level of the executive branch and of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission to find out what was intended when the bill was submitted to the legislative branch.

SECOND MICROPHONE FOUND IN FEDERATION OFFICES

PY101803 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] A second microphone has been found in the Uruguayan Rural Federation building. This report was released this morning by the Montevideo police chief. In a press conference, Col (Washington Varela) said no one has been detained regarding these events. He also gave further details on the discovery of the first microphone on 9 January in the building, at 065 18 de Julio Street. He said the microphone was found inside an electric plug and that it was installed very poorly, with material that could be bought anywhere. Regarding the second microphone, Colonel (Varela) said it was also studied thoroughly by experts of the National Telecommunications Administration. It operated through the telephone network and could pick up a conversation within a radius of 5 meters.

POLISH SEAMEN'S REQUEST FOR ASYLUM UNDER STUDY

PY091813 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Uruguay always grants asylum when the requesters meet the requirements demanded by the law in this regard. This statement was made at noon today by the navy commander in answer to questions regarding the Polish seamen who have requested asylum from Uruguayan officials.

Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio stated that three of the Poles who requested asylum are staying at the naval prefecture until the situation is solved.

As we have been reporting, an official communique will be released within the next few hours by the Interior Ministry reporting on the requests submitted so far and on the decisions to be made in this regard.

HERRERA CAMPINS EXPLAINS PURCHASE OF F-16 PLANES

PA090451 Paris AFP in Spanish 0517 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here tonight that the Venezuelan Government purchase of modern F-16 fighter bombers from the United States does not involve any political commitment or military alliance with that country. Herrera Campins said that this purchase had been well reasoned out from the point of view of [words indistinct] of military equipment and the need to defend the natural resources of the country.

At the same time, President Herrera Campins pointed to Venezuela's foreign policy, which advocates peace in Central America and the Caribbean and the end of the world power tension in the area. He stressed that Venezuelan foreign policy supports democracy and freedom and respects the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the people.

Lastly, he said that with this purchase, Venezuela does not intend to attack its neighbors. Two of these countries, Colombia and Guyana, which have border disputes with Venezuela, have objected to the purchase of these planes.

Terms of Sale Questioned

PA120158 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] insist that the national government must reject the U.S. Government's attempt to put conditions on the sale of F-16 planes. In commenting on the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry document on the F-16's, Democratic Action [AD] Deputy Carlos Camacho Mata said:

[Begin recording] Today, the Foreign MInistry issued a communique in an attempt to respond to a Democratic Action communique. The Foreign Ministry document only refers to paragraphs that we could characterize as innocent in the declaration made by Mr Buckley, assistant secretary of state for science and technology, office of the U.S. Senate [title as heard]. There Mr Buckley states why Venezuela is interested in purchasing those planes.

However, the Foreign Ministry communique made no mention of, and omitted, the paragraphs in which Mr Buckley states that the sale of F-16's to Venezuela is an element in the defense of strategic U.S. world interests, and that since Cuba is arming itself and has received more than (?66,000) tons of arms from the Soviet Union, the purchase of planes by Venezuela must be seen in this context at the regional level.

Mr Buckley said: The sale of the F-16's Venezuela must be seen within the context of the strategic situation in today's world. He added: In the past few years, the amount and quality of Soviet arms sent to Cuba [words indistinct] has abruptly increased and in 1981, the Soviet Union flooded Cuba with more than (?66,000) tons of arms. Further on, he added: Cuba has renewed and doubled its efforts to export revolution to the Caribbean and Latin America.

Mr Buckley concluded by stating: It is within this world and regional context that we must evaluate Venezuela's request to buy 18 F-16's [words indistinct].

The Foreign Ministry communique does not mention this. These are the critical elements which show that the United States simply wants to turn Venezuela into a U.S. base to compete with the Soviet base in Cuba. [end recording]

Deputy Camacho said that AD has not given its opinion on the purchase of the F-16's.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS DENIED NICARAGUAN VISAS

PA022247 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Polish Solidarity leaders who are touring several Latin American countries yesterday released a document to the media. In it the Latin American Workers Federation [CLAT] states [as heard] that the Nicaraguan Government refused entry visas to the Solidarity leaders. Josef Przybylky and Tadeusz Konopka were in Caracas last week at the invitation of the CLAT and its affiliated labor unions. In its communique, the CLAT states that the Nicaraguan authorities' action is a consequence, above all, of their fear that the Poland syndrome might extend rapidly to Nicaragua.

ZAMBRANO SEES DEMOCRATIC TREND IN ISTHMUS

PA040035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb (AFP) -- "A strong current" has begun in Central America that can lead to the democratization of that region, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco said here today. Zambrano discussed the Central American situation during a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Policy Commission, composed of deputies of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and the opposition Social Democratic Party.

During the closed-door meeting, the deputies were informed on the election processes occurring in Central America this year, the foreign minister said at the end of the meeting.

In January, a duly elected civilian president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, was inaugurated in Honduras. El Salvador and Costa Rica will hold elections in the near future. These elections are viewed with approval by the Venezuelan Government.

Elections will also be held shortly in Guatemala, but this country is politically and diplomatically distant from the Venezuelan Government. Zambrano said that no conclusions were reached regarding Nicaragua and reasserted that President Luis Herrera Campins' policy is to "encourage a democratic solution" in the region.

PETROVEN DECREES RESIDUAL FUELS PRICE REDUCTIONS

PA0423335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1634 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Feb (EFE) -- In view of the depressed situation of world petroleum markets, in particular the United States, Venezuela has decreased the prices of residual fuel by 70 cents a barrel. A Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc [PETROVEN] spokesman told EFE this afternoon that this decision affects residual fuels with high sulphur content.

The minister emphasized that the country will have to get used to periodical adjustments, increasing or decreasing the prices of crude oil and residual fuels according to market demands.

Economic observers said that the new price of residual fuels which went into effect 2 February, when added to the $1 reduction in the price of a barrel of crude oil decreed in January, will have an immediate effect on the nation's revenues.

The prices of residual fuels are as follows: $26.42 for fuels with 1.5 percent sulphur; $24.10 for those with 2 percent sulphur; $22.29 for those with 2.4 percent sulphur; and $22.91 for those with 2.8 percent sulphur.

FORMER SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBER MAJANO ARRIVES

PA111820 Panama City Circuito RPC-Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran governing junta who is currently living in exile in Mexico, arrived last night in Panama on Air Panama flight 801. Colonel Majano was greeted at Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport only by the Nicaraguan ambassador in Panama and security agents, who established strict control and prevented RPC-Television reporters from interviewing him. Majano was escorted by security agents to an undisclosed destination.

Majano Interview

PA120305 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, by Mari Julia Pujols in Panama City; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] They say that last night the Nicaraguan ambassador met you. Is this true?

[Answer] No, it is not true. I arrived last night and I was met by some National Guard officers who are my friends.

[Question] Why were you expelled from the Salvadoran Government junta?

[Answer] I left the Salvadoran junta in December 1980 because of the different views we had regarding the political solution to the Salvadoran problem. Our difference in views eventually forced me to leave the government. Fundamentally, I favored a coalition of political forces to form a government. I also maintained the need for dialogue among the different sectors of the country, including the opposition.

[Question] Why were you arrested in Guatemala?

[Answer] I left El Salvador in February via Guatemala and when I arrived at the airport in Guatemala City, I was arrested by the Guatemalan authorities. I had my identification papers. I was arrested without explanation. I was detained for 2 days with no explanation whatsoever and afterward they turned me over to the Salvadoran authorities. This was uncalled for; legally it was not right.

[Question] To what political group do you belong?

[Answer] I am not affiliated with any political organization or any front. I have always maintained the position appropriate to a member of the armed forces.

[Question] What is the current situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] In my opinion, there is an impasse, which seems to have no solution. The government has answered the people's discontentment and social unrest with force. I have said that this has been one of the main reasons why the problem has not been solved. The government has tried to resolve all the discontent and problems with police actions and force. Instead of contributing to a solution, these measures have created more problems. This has been one of the criticisms I have made to the Salvadoran Government junta.

[Question] Do you believe that the elections will solve the impasse?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I am in favor of the elections as one way to solve the problems, but I think the elections should be held under different circumstances. I think that the elections, as presented by the government, are inadequate, because they do not solve the country's general problem. The elections are being promoted among some sectors of our country. The opposition is not participating. There has been no serious and decisive effort to hold a dialogue. This is the reason we have the present situation. Furthermore, there are many irregularities in the electoral process and this can create new problems. However, I believe that since the elections are in progress, as they are, they should try to be a positive solution to the problem. The elections are considered a first step toward a future dialogue. As they are being carried out, the elections are not going to solve the problem. I say this because the groups of the extreme right, who have been intransigent, will be legalized by the elections through a constituent assembly which they can use to change the present government or to stand in its way, obstructing its work.

[Question] Colonel Majano, what role do the Socialist International, the United States and the countries of the area play in the solution of the Salvadoran problem?

[Answer] The Salvadoran problem is in fact becoming regional, especially in recent months. In reality, there is an internal problem, but other factors are intervening. These factors are not allowing us to solve our problem. I have to admit that our situation is affecting the countries of the area. In trying to give a constructive opinion, I must say, however, that although the U.S. policy toward El Salvador is implemented with the best of intentions, it has nevertheless encouraged some groups and elements to carry out various actions under the assumption that the United States directly approves their personal views.

RUSSIANS EN ROUTE TO NICARAGUA FETED BY PDP

PA112133 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Feb 82 p 8C

[Report by Emerson Moreno]

[Text] The Russian citizens who stopped in our country en route to Nicaragua at the invitation of the People's Party, PDP, the Panamanian Communist Party, were feted in the Tinajita headquarters, in the same place where the Poles who requested political asylum from our government in December are staying.

According to the information provided by a source connected with the preparations for the party given for the Russians during their stopover here in Panama in the same place where the Polish dissidents are staying, instead of entertaining the Soviets at another location, as it should have done, the PDP chose Tinajita in order to influence the Polish refugees' mood.

The Polish refugees jumped ship while the vessels were transiting the canal. They did so to protest the martial law in their country and the abuses against the Solidarity leaders. The refugees remain in Panama due to the difficulties in obtaining their respective visas.

The Poles have expressed their desire to travel to Canada, where they have relatives, but neither the national government nor the U.S. Embassy in this country, from which they requested the necessary visas, has given any signs of being interested in their problem.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON CLERGYWOMEN'S MURDER

PA120122 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Feb 82 p 4, 43

[Report to the Salvadoran people by Junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte; place, date not given]

[Text] Salvadoran people: The Revolutionary Government and Armed Forces of El Salvador, aware of their duty to inform the Salvadoran people truthfully of all events which influence the country's destiny in one way or another, now appear together before the citizenry, in this special program, in compliance with the responsibility assumed from the start of this government to inform the people about the process of investigation that was carried out to determine the facts in the painful case of the murder of four U.S. clergywomen on 2 December 1980.

I am accompanied on this momentous occasion by Dr Arturo Argumedo Jr, Col Rafael Flores Lima, Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Col Adolfo Castillo, Gen Eugenio Vides Casanova.

The government wishes to make it clear that only justice will make it possible for us to achieve national pacification.

Salvadoran people: On this day, Wednesday, at 0900, all those implicated in the murder of U.S. clergywomen Ita Catherine Ford, Jean Marie Donovan, Dorothy Hasel and Maura Clark were remanded to the respective courts. Those implicated are former Sgt Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman and former guardsmen Francisco Orlando Contreras Recino, Jose Roberto Moreno Canjuda, Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios, Daniel Canales Ramirez and Salvador Rivera Franco.

We wish to state that, in reaching this decision, with complete adherence to the spirit of justice that governs all the actions of the revolutionary junta and the armed forces of El Salvador, patient and painstaking investigations were carried out by a commission appointed by this government and composed of two ranking chiefs of the military, two civilian representatives at the ministerial level, lawyers and several national investigators and foreign experts requested by the Salvadoran Government.

As can be understood, the investigative work was not at all easy. The process of arriving at the truth was exhaustive. Not a single detail was left to chance. This made it possible to objectively and surely conclude the investigation with the full confidence and moral certainty that the persons that I have mentioned are guilty of the murder of the four U.S. clergywomen.

We wish to emphasize to you that the firm desire to maintain impartiality throughout the entire investigation process led the commission to determine that, although two other guardsmen were initially implicated in the crime, the great care that was taken in each phase of the investigations proved finally that they did not participate in any way in that murder. These persons, who are now enjoying unrestricted freedom because it is not fair to bring the innocent to trial, are Jose Elias Sanchez and Adrian Ramirez Palacios.

Allow us now to fulfill our duty and commitment to report to the Salvadoran people about this case with complete honesty. Based on the statements made to the commission by witnesses and of some of those accused of the rape and murder of the four U.S. clergywomen, we will provide you with an account of the events.

Salvadoran people, here is a succinct account of the events:

Former National Guard CPL Margarito Perez Nieto and former guardsman Alirio Elbert Orantes Menjivar were on duty guarding the building and parking lot of El Salvador airport. At approximately 1400 on 2 December 1980, they saw two women arrive at the airport in a white microbus. The former guardsmen have stated that the women were carrying purses that could contain weapons, which led them to decide to keep an eye on them from a distance.

At approximately 1500 on 2 December 1980, the former guardsmen saw the microbus leave the airport, whereupon Perez Nieto made a telephone call to Colindres Aleman, who was also at the airport, informing him of the women's presence and their suspicious actions. In reply, Colindres Aleman told him to be careful.

At approximately 1700 on the same day, the same microbus returned to the airport. Perez Nieto and Orantes Menjivar withdrew to their command post at the airport. Shortly afterward, Colindres Aleman ordered five guardsmen to dress in civilian clothes and instructed Perez Nieto to equip himself to go to reinforce the checkpoint on the highway to Comalapa.

All the former guardsmen left in a jeep and upon reaching the checkpoint, Colindres Aleman ordered Perez Nieto to remain there with orders to detain, for 10 minutes, all vehicles except the microbus carrying the clergywomen.

Colindres Aleman and the other former guardsmen positioned themselves further along the highway at the first toll booth. Shortly afterward, the white microbus carrying the four clergywomen arrived and was signaled to stop. The women obeyed. Colindres Aleman and another of the accused proceeded to search the vehicle for several minutes and later got into the jeep and the microbus, taking the women toward Rosario de la Paz.

Before they arrived at the town, the jeep had mechanical trouble, forcing the guardsmen to stop the two vehicles. However, one of the former guardsmen fixed the jeep, making it possible to get to Rosario de la Paz, where the jeep was left at the guard post.

From Rosario de la Paz, the guardsmen asked the command post at the airport by telephone to send another vehicle, because the jeep had broken down. For this reason, Colindres Aleman and the other accused, Orlando Contreras Recino, Roberto Moreno Canjuda, Daniel Canales Ramirez and Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios, got into the microbus along with the four nuns and left in the direction of San Pedro Nonaualco.

Upon arriving at the turnoff to that town, Colindres Aleman ordered the driver to continue along the road and then to turn onto a side road.

Upon arriving at this deserted location, he ordered the driver to stop and, having gotten out of the bus, ordered his companions to sexually abuse some of the clergywomen. He then ordered the women shot to death. According to the investigation, Colindres Aleman himself used the rifle of another guardsman, because his equipment had jammed.

After the crime had been committed, they returned to Rosario de la Paz, where the replacement vehicle that they had originally requested, a pickup, had already arrived.

Salvador Rivera Franco, who was guarding the jeep, heard the guardsmen who had gone in the microbus talking about the crime they had committed. The entire group got into the clergywomen's microbus and the pickup. Into the bed of the pickup they transferred some boxes that were in the jeep and that had been taken from the women's microbus when it was searched. Then they all left for the airport in the two vehicles.

Upon arriving in Comalara, they continued along the coastal road toward La Libertad port and after traveling some distance, Colindres Aleman ordered the vehicles stopped. One of the former guardsmen removed the spare tire and the jack from the microbus and transferred them to the pickup. At this point and on the orders of Colindres Aleman, some of the former guardsmen set fire to the microbus. After the microbus had burned, they all went to their guard posts at the airport. When they arrived they removed the cardboard boxes, the jack and the tire. Colindres Aleman then offered liquor to all the members of the group.

Salvadoran people, this is an account of the events. To reach this conclusion, the certainty and the moral conviction that those who have remanded to the corresponding courts are the guilty individuals, it was necessary to carry out an exhaustive investigation. Details were meticulously linked to each other. Statements, ballistics tests, fingerprints, were linked step by step, point by point, in order to solve the jigsaw puzzle and finally arrive at valid conclusions that made it possible for us to turn over to the courts those considered responsible for the crime. Salvadoran people, the revolutionary junta and the Armed Forces, of El Salvador, on assuming from the beginning historical responsibility for enforcing the law and seeing that true justice is done as the only way to solve the diverse, complex problems that develop in our country, we firmly decided to resolve, seriously and sincerely, the painful case of the murder of the four U.S. clergywomen. Thus, an indepth, exhaustive, impartial and just investigation was carried out. We repeat that this crime has shaken the national and international conscience.

Through this investigation, the Government and the Armed Forces of El Salvador have fulfilled the commitment made to the Salvadoran people. Both institutions, the government and armed forces, have the conviction and the moral certainty that those who have already been accused in the case are the sole, true culprits. We have therefore fulfilled the responsibility that we have always accepted: That it is our duty to enforce our laws and dispense true justice by remanding the accused to the corresponding courts in our country.

At this time, we wish to reiterate to the Salvadoran people that both the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces regret that some organizations and individuals have exploited this tragedy for the benefit of their own petty interests.

Finally, we must point out that after having fulfilled our commitment by remanding to the respective courts those who are responsible for the crime against the four U.S. clergywomen, we expect that the courts will establish the facts clearly and definitely and will dispense justice to those who are responsible for such a shameful crime. As a government and armed forces, we could not justify having it remain unpunished.

POPULATION CONCERNED ABOUT REBEL 'MERCENARIES'

PA111620 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Feb 82, p 48

[Text] There is widespread concern among the Salvadoran population about the recent arrival of a large number of terrorist mercenaries from various countries. Last week there were reports of a landing of a "large" force of mercenaries in the eastern part of the country, mainly in the Morazan area.

Residents of the area who were able to get a close look at them told reporters that "some were black, muruchos (curly-haired) and strong, while others were white with light eyes." Many of these were reported to have taken part in the terrorist massacre against peasants at the small community of La Trinidad in Chalatenango Department, where approximately 400 persons were murdered, including children, women and elderly people. Several "strange" elements were also seen during the harassment actions last week in the city of Usulutan. Some were observed to have a Nicaraguan accent that proved they were not Salvadorans.

In Morazan Department, particularly in the northern sector, there were reports of the presence of black individuals who spoke a strange language, leading some to believe they might be Africans. As is already known, terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat publicly said that Palestine subversives are supporting the Central American terrorists, many of whom are already in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Reports from southern Usulutan have revealed the presence of mercenary camps in a place known as El Espino.

Elsewhere, Honduran soldiers who talked with Salvadoran soldiers on the common border have voiced their concern about reports that many Cuban mercenaries have entered Salvadoran territory. In fact, these elements have already killed some Honduran soldiers.

Meanwhile, it was noted that four peasants were taken from their houses by subversive elements who shot them in cold blood in front of their families. This took place at Talpetates canton, in Usulutan Department. At Corinto, Morazan Department, a new lookout point was established as an added guarantee to the population against terrorist occupation.

REBEL SPOKESMAN: ARGENTINA, VENEZUELA AID JUNTA

NC120927 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Argentina and Venezuela were supplying financial and advisory aid to El Salvador's right-wing government, a spokesman for the country's two main guerrilla groups charged here. Miguel Angel Amaya made the accusation at a press conference yesterday announcing the opening here of a representation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMNLF) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) of El Salvador.

Argentina's military government, he said, has given 17 million dollars to the Salvadoran junta since last December, and there were 50 Argentine advisors helping and training security forces in anti-guerrilla warfare. Venezuela's contribution to the junta, he added, was already 42 million dollars.

Mr Amaya, also announced guerrilla representations in Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela. He rejected suggestions that in view of Caracas' aid to the junta representation there was a contradiction. The representation was "before the people of Venezuela" and not the government, he said.

Although the representation in Brazil was not official Mr Amaya felt sure that the government would allow them to operate freely. He also reported meeting Brazilian left-wing opposition members of the Workers Party and the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party. The guerrilla spokesman concluded by asserting that no foreigners fought in their revolutionary ranks, and that all their arms were purchased from "spoils of war" amassed by bank robberies and kidnap ransoms.

REBEL COMMANDER CITES FMLN TERMS FOR NEGOTIATING

PA112352 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Salvadoran guerrilla Commander Ferman Cienfuegos urged the Christian churches and the "honest sectors" of the Salvadoran private enterprise and armed forces "to endeavor to find a formula that will lead to a political solution to the civil war and to lay the groundwork for a creation of a government of national coalition."

The AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, linked to the Salvadoran opposition, reported here today that during an interview, the guerrilla leader had said that "We can say that there is room now for the suspension of elections and for the beginning of a political process that will make it possible to resolve the armed conflict through negotiations."

The current rebel offensive "is carried out in a coordinated and consistent way, under the sole leadership of the general command. The offensive is forcing the government forces to retreat and run for cover waiting new attacks," the guerrilla leader said. Cienfuegos also said that in this last stage of the struggle they seek to wage a war for position with the government soliders. This strategy was carried out when they occupied Corinto in Usulutan, and also with attacks on Tonacatepeque, Apopa and Nueva Trinidad. It is also their strategy in destroying bridges and electric power lines.

"On the other hand," the armed forces are going through a very serious crisis and this is evinced by the large number of soldiers who have surrendered, and the soldiers rebelling in their garrisons, demanding that the government start negotiations with the FMLN. Furthermore, there is lack of communication between the military high command and the middle commands and troops. Soldiers have been constantly deserting the army, especially in San Salvador, Usulutan, and San Miguel," he added.

Cienfuegos also said that "the latest guerrilla actions have created the political conditions which show the world that the elections planned by the government for 28 March are not viable." The revolutionary leader reiterated the FMLN's willingness "to contribute to the construction of a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran armed conflict."

At the same time, he denied the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who had said that the rebels were not willing to negotiate. Cienfuegos termed the statement "slanderous." He said, "Our people are staging a general offensive, and, as usual, we are willing to find a negotiated solution." Cienfuegos also asked "honest members" of the armed forces to join in the efforts to find the means for a political solution, and said that "the time has come to dismantle the fascist groups and sectors in El Salvador."

He also asked the Christian churches and patriotic businessmen to contribute to the search for a peaceful solution to the war. "Businessmen have a role in the creation of a new society," he added.

Cienfuegos also said that the U.S. Government is helping the junta "behind the backs of the people of the United States." He also said that the aircraft they have sent can only be used by U.S. advisers and pilots sent by Argentina and Chile. We appreciate the understanding that the German Social Democrats have expressed because of U.S. intervention, and we hail the statement made by Anker Jorgensen, prime minister of Denmark, who also condemned this intervention," Cienfuegos concluded.

NICARAGUA

SOLIS: COSTA RICA MISINFORMED ON REVOLUTION

PA100259 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Nicaraguan State Council that went to Costa Rica to witness the elections, was surprised by the state of misinformation that exists in Costa Rica regarding the Nicaraguan revolution. Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, the State Council secretary who headed the Nicaraguan delegation, said that the news media in Costa Rica is absolutely misinformed with regard to our revolutionary process. Here is his statement: [Begin recording] Costa Ricans are absolutely misinformed about the Nicaraguan revolution. Their news about our revolutionary process is totally negative. The newspapers LA NACION, with the largest circulation, LA PRENSA LIBRE and LA REPUBLICA, are constantly publishing articles against the Nicaraguan revolution. During our visit, we talked to several newsmen, to whom we tried to explain that we are discussing a political parties bill, which probably will be approved this month. In Costa Rica they only publish reports against the revolution. I definitely say that Costa Ricans at almost all levels, know very little about our process. [end recording]

WORKERS GROUP OUTLINES VIEWS ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM

PA050400 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) demanded the establishment of a mixed economic system based on the creation, promotion and application of six different types of enterprise ownership within the Nicaraguan revolution. The CTN made this demand at the close of a self-management seminar held at the Camino Real Hotel. The seminar on the subject of "Worker Participation in the Economy and Self-Management" was held 17-23 January. It ended with the reading of an eight-page document in which the CTN makes a number of proposals "to the workers, public opinion, the government and other social and political forces in Nicaragua."

Prior to outlining the CTN's specific proposals, the document containing the seminar's resolutions noted that "as a result of a situation inherited from the previous regime, the war of liberation and the 1972 earthquake, we are experiencing a revolutionary process which is characterized by sharp economic and social unbalance that undermines stability and limits the possibility of attaining national harmony." It added that workers throughout the nation hope to continue with the revolutionary process as the best path toward achieving the common good and the people's well-being.

"Because the CTN is part of this people, it is not only interested in labor problems but committed to any process which may lead to a change in economic, social, cultural and political structures," the document said.

In one of its most important sections, the document containing the conclusions of the CTN seminar said that "the CTN feels that Nicaragua requires a mixed economic system based on the existence of several types of ownership. This would be the most adequate method of accelerating economic recovery, fighting unemployment and achieving participation by all sectors."

According to the CTN's concept of a mixed economy, the following types of ownership should exist in the new society:

1. State-owned enterprises; that is, enterprises whose properties services and surpluses are produced, namaged and disposed of in line with the interests of the nation as a whole. The FTN lists natural resources, such as flora, fauna, marine life, electric power, telephone and postal services, ports, water supply and so forth as examples of properties and services that must be under state control.

2. Mixed enterprises, involving the following options; association between the state and the private sector, association between the state and worker groups, and association between workers and the private sector.

3. Privately-owned enterprises with a social function, the purpose of which must be to guarantee the reinvestment of capital by private entrepreneurs and utilization of their technical and management knowhow, thereby guaranteeing production of goods required by the country. We propose, the CTN said, that formulas and mechanisms be sought to establish workers participation in the management and profits of these enterprises.

4. Social property enterprises or enterprises managed by workers; that is, enterprises directly in the hands of workers groups.

The CTN members made it clear that social property and state property are not the same thing to them. "Socializing the means of production does not mean a state takeover. A state takeover simply means a transfer of the production means to state hands, retaining the patterns of capitalist organization and management of enterprises and control on price-fixing, production, profits, the executive staff, salaries and so forth without worker participation. In other words, the workers would continue providing their labor in exchange for a salary."

The CTN document says that the goal of the self-managed enterprises is to finally do away with the historical stereotypes of wage earner and employer because production in these enterprises will be managed by the workers themselves, thus allowing the term worker to take on a new dimension.

5. Family-owned enterprises; that is, family-run enterprises which would produce and generate wealth without state stimulation. These enterprises must be protected by a new type of legislation.

6. Personally-owned enterprises which would guarantee ownership by individuals; that is, ownership of goods which have direct impact on the development of human beings.

At the end of its document, the CTN said that its proposals cannot be implemented if the following requirements are not met:

First: [Enactment of] -- economic legislation to protect the proposed types of enterprises, including explicit and precise rules to encourage domestic and foreign investment to meet the country's needs and to ensure a complete utilization of the already installed [production] capacity. The CTN asks that the workers, the government and the country's civic forces participate in the drafting of this legislation.

Second: Unlimited freedom of speech and dissemination of thought through the use of terminology that would permit the discussion of problems through the media.

Third: Effective promotion of a climate of peace and harmony by setting aside group interests in favor of the fatherland's interests in order to achieve genuine national unity. This would allow all sectors to participate in the discussion of effective pluralism; real and effective participation by trade unions, a new economic and social strategy, the creation of a new labor code and a reorientation of national planning.

Prior to the reading of the document, which constituted the [final] resolution of the CTN seminar on self-management, CTN Secretary General Carlos Huembes said that this was not the first time that the CTN had made these proposals public so the government would listen to them, worker participation in the reconstruction process would be enhanced, and a new society would be created.

Huembes added that "the CTN clearly and precisely estbalished its position regarding the revolutionary process, and the role that should be played by the workers, at the meeting held by the Latin American Workers Federation in Managua in September 1979 and the CTN's Fourth Congress in March of 1980. The CTN has now done the same at this seminar.

The workers of the state and the private sector are still salaried people, Huembes added. "We are making these specific proposals now so the workers may play an adequate role in a country in which a revolution has taken place," Huembes said.

Msgr Pablo A. Vega, bishop of Chontales; Father Bismarck Carballo, official spokesman for the archbishipric; Alfredo Artiles, representative of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations; Maria Elena Selva, representative of the Higher Council of Private Enterprises; and other guests from fraternal organizations of the CTN attended the closing of the seminar. All guests voiced their conviction that the CTN's proposals are fair and agrees that the workers must be true protagonists in this process. This was also stressed by church documents, such as the Gadium et Spes encyclical.

CASTRO ADDRESSES 10TH WFTU CONGRESS OPENING

FL101800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1611 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the opening ceremony of the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions -- live]

[Text] Distinguished representatives of the international trade union movement: The holding of this 10th WFTU Congress is of special significance. Due to the difficult circumstances being faced by the world's workers and peoples, the success of an event such as this largely depends on its quality and scope.

As soon as it was decided to hold it in Cuba, our trade union leadership showed great interest [in its preparation] and we agreed with the leadership that everybody should contribute to make this congress be characterized by the broadest representation of the various orientations and the principal forces of the international trade union movement, without any type of restrictions, and that, exercising the use of truly democratic methods with the greatest freedom of debate and opinion, the essential issues that deeply affect and concern millions of workers in the world should be taken up.

We must say that those hopes have been more than fulfilled. As is known, so far, 135 countries and 351 trade union organizations with a membership of 260 million workers are represented in this congress. This, in itself, demonstrates its magnitude and the great importance of its resolutions. This constitutes the first great achievement of this event. It could even be noted that out of the attending organizations, only 80 are affiliated with the WFTU, that is, a little over 20 percent. There are organizations here which are affiliated with other international trade union bodies. A large number of them do not belong to any international group, even though a large number identify themselves with the WFTU's objectives and actively participate in its struggles.

The interest with which this congress has been received and the high degree of participation to which we have referred constitute a concrete expression of the community of interests being increasingly manifested among the workers of the world. We can point out that the congress we are pleased to inaugurate today is the congress of the large majority of the organized trade union movement on an international level.

This is the first time that a congress of this type has been held outside of Europe and the fact that it is being held in Cuba -- a country which is struggling for development in the midst of continued threats, slanderous campaigns and a rigorous economic blockade; a country whose enemies have tried to isolate and banish from the rest of the peoples of the world -- gives it a solidary significance that our people and government profoundly appreciate. [applause]

We, of course, do not ignore the heterogeneity of the political, philosophical and religious positions assembled in this hall, the existing diversity of opinions among many of the organizations present here; and the fact that this congress has the peculiarity of assembling union leaders from socialist countries, union leaders who are active in capitalist countries, labor leaders active in highly industrialized states and leaders from the largely underdeveloped and economically backward areas of the world. There is a great variety of circumstances and opinions. Under such conditions, could it be possible to find a common language? We believe it is possible, that it is necessary and, still more, indispensable.

The contradictions could be many, and at times serious. But the very fact that they are meeting here makes it evident that a more powerful and overpowering contradiction exists. That is the contradiction of those who are trying to drag mankind along the path of war, those who are attempted to profit in the midst of the disastrous situation being traversed today by the world economy, and to place on the shoulders of the workers the fateful consequences of the crisis.

What could unite us, not what could divide us, is what we have to seek in this difficult and dangerous situation. [applause] Without forcing anyone to resign his position, we are convinced that the WFTU can march toward a dialogue, toward the search for the paths of unity, and toward concrete steps of common action on the basis of the supreme objective which indentifies the unions on all continents -- the defense of the interests of the worker and their peoples. Defending the interests of the workers and peoples means a lot under the present conditions. It means defending the right to life, to work, to bread, to an existence with security, with dignity and with justice.

For us, it is clear that there is, and cannot be at the present time, no more urgent and pressing task than the struggle for peace and for safeguarding mankind from destruction in a nuclear holocaust. But this battle, as we have stressed in other opportunities, is inseparably tied to the problems of development and the efforts of the peoples and exploited workers for more just and equitable living conditions. We cannot speak in broad terms and ignore the inequality of the situations prevailing in some countries.

The workers are not just worried about living, they are also worried about the conditions in which they are going to live. It is logical that all the world's workers be interested in the struggle for world peace and the easing of international tension.

But in various areas of the world there are great masses of workers for whom life is so uncertain, subsistance so hard, and the outlook so desolate that the watchwords of the struggle for peace, by themselves, take on a personal meaning. Because of this, it is our deepest conviction that if we want to launch a worldwide mass movement, the flags of the struggle for peace and the flags of urgent and immediate revindications demanded by workers must march widely united. [applause]

We are convinced that, at this time, it is necessary to multiply the efforts for peace and simultaneously redouble the efforts toward workers' economic and social demands against those that exploit and oppress them. Responsible world politicians agree in their acknowledgement that human beings are living today in the most complex and serious times since World War II. Hitler, in his time, committed himself to conquer the world and impose upon it a 1,000-year fascist yoke.

During that long war, he tried to destroy entire peoples and committed all manner of crimes. Today it would take only a few minutes for the human race, all of its fruits of labor and of man's intelligence, to be flattened and annihilated forever. If we are realists, we cannot close our eyes as we face this danger. Awareness of this growing threat must come first in order to denounce it, fight it and mobilize ourselves resolved to stand firm against it.

The most sober analysis and the most objective reflection clearly tell us how the possibility of a thermonuclear war -- which some years ago may have seemed perhaps improbable or faroff -- has currently acquired a more tangible and undeniable character. Some irresponsible politicians, in whose front lines march the leaders of the United States, try to accustom public opinion to accept this possibility as a natural thing. They plant the illusion that it would be possible to wage a limited nuclear war with the idea of a demonstrative premptive nuclear strike in European territory and with the possibility of winning in a general worldwide conflict. They toy dangerously with war in this manner and move along a course which may turn out to be irreversible.

The current administration of the United States and some of its allies bear all the responsibility for the increase of international tension. No attempt to try to share this responsibility with the countries of the socialist community can, in our opinion, withstand the most basic analysis. (There), in plain view for all to see, stand the actions that demonstrate how the current threats of war come from the U.S. leaders' harebrained intent to replace the policy of easing tensions with a policy of confrontation and cold war.

They pretend to be ahead of any revolutionary, national liberation or simply progressive process and apply to it a fake and ridiculous criteria that they are the result of alleged Soviet meddling or expansionism. They hold to the unreachable goal of upsetting the strategic balance of forces, achieving military superiority and dealing with political negotiations from positions of strength based on blackmail and pressures. They have unleashed the most incredible arms race in history in order to achieve those ends.

No propaganda campaign, no distortion of reality, will be able to hide these essential truths. That policy has deeply upset and complicated communications, calm analysis and discussion of the more important problems in international situations with countries of the socialist community. Constructive dialogue has been met with pressures and threats. Debate and objective analysis have been replaced with meddling, subversion and hostile propaganda campaigns. The policy of peace coexistence has been exchanged for a reactionary and warmongering course. The ideals of cooperation and normal relations between states have been deeply hurt by the insolent attitude, the provocations and economic, technological, trade and cultural reprisals put into effect by the U.S. Government.

The current policy of hostility, economic and political aggression, the atmosphere of threats, the shameless intervention into the internal affairs of socialist countries, the counterrevolutionary propaganda, the encouragement of subversion, and the attempts to negotiate from positions of strength cannot today or ever be the basis for constructive, sensible and prudent dialogue needed by the world. [applause]

This profoundly reactionary and aggressive course is largely supported by the interests and profits of the transnational consortiums who are the main beneficiaries of that policy. The corporations that make up the so-called military-industrial complex -- whose boom and benefits place them now among the most powerful monopolies in the United States -- along with the large interests of the oil and chemical industries, see the astronomical multiplication of profits as a direct result of a policy, whose more pernicious effects are shouldered by the large masses of workers in their own developed, Western countries, as it transforms itself into a considerably lower standard of living, unemployment, inflation, affecting deeply the social security, instability and poverty.

In another aspect with much greater magnitude and more serious and dramatic consequences, that policy means incredible states of misery, sickness, lack of culture and hunger for the great masses of oppressed and impoverished workers of the Third World.

As a result of these plans, Europe has become a center for confrontation and increasing danger. In relations with its Western allies, the United States has followed the policy of constant pressure, trying to have them accept a considerable increase in their military budgets and to drag them at the same time into a policy of greater hostility and hardness against the USSR and other socialist countries. So unreal and violent have these aims been, that not all of the U.S. allies have joined the economic and trade blockade nor have they allowed themselves to be dragged into the more reactionary positions.

Through the agitation of an alleged danger of communist aggression, the U.S. rulers are trying to impose the deployment on European soil of a new nuclear missile system which presents a notable imbalance in the strategic balance and increases the climate of tension in this area to levels never before reached.

The zero option presented as a counterproposal to the Soviet call for a just and equal missiles balance within the overall European scenario is nothing more, essentially, than a hypocritical measure of clumsy propaganda which tries to maintain a nuclear superiority in Europe with thousands of atomic weapons deployed in bombers, aircraft carriers, submarines and ballistic missiles and aimed at the countries of the socialist community.

The elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe and the rest of the world and a halt to the fascist foreign policy of the United States are the real zero option demanded by the human race. [applause]

These imperialist moves seriously imperil world peace. The risks they entail are so evident that they have filled the peoples of Western Europe with justifiable concern. Millions of workers, employees, intellectuals and students, men and women, young and old, have taken to the streets to express their condemnation of this policy in the most multitudinous and combative demonstrations and protests since the end of World War II. Of course, workers are not only concerned with the danger of war. The fatal aspect of this imperialist policy lies in that it also affects the most direct and pressing interests of the workers. Moreover, these interests are not limited to wages, working conditions and living standards.

The ultrareactionary makeup of the present U.S. administration has meant support for the most repressive, antipopular and antiworker regimes in the world. As a result, new centers of tension have emerged and those that already existed have grown worse. When racist violence generates innumerable victims in South Africa and Namibia, when the South African aggressors criminally invade southern Angola or attack other sovereign states of the region, the principal victims are humble workers. When Israel attacks Iraq by surprise and brutally annexes Arab territory occupied by force as in the Golan Heights recently, when it massacres the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, it is the workers who die as a result of that policy. When the allies of imperialism in Asia relentlessly harass Vietnam or encourage the genocidal individuals ousted from power in Kampuchea, it is also the workers who shed their blood as a result of that policy.

When in South America patriots in many countries subjugated by fascist regimes are persecuted, tortured, made to disappear or murdered, it is also the workers who are the victims of imperialist support for these bloodthirsty regimes. When in Central America the people of Nicaragua are forced to mobilize in face of the threats of aggression and mercenary gangs, when Cuban internationalist teachers are assassinated in a cowardly manner by counter-revolution in that country, it is the workers who die as a result of Yankee policy. When thousands and thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and even children die in El Salvador and Guatemala, the victims of repugnant tyrannies shamelessly armed and supported by U.S. imperialism, it is, once again, the people and their workers who pay with their sacrifice and with their lives for the noble aspiration of winning freedom and paving the way for a noble and honorable life for the large exploited and oppressed majority.

This congress, which is meeting in the area of Central America and the Caribbean, will surely not remain silent about the interference, the threats of direct military intervention and the demagogic maneuvers of those who are trying to exterminate the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people and to crush, by blood and fire, their heroic and admirable rebellion. The arms race unleashed by the United States entails an immediate and direct threat for the very survival of the human race, but this reality is not the only thing that confers a tragically painful character to this situation. We would have to add the extraordinary waste of resources in a world which is confronting the biggest economic crisis of the past 50 years.

The human mind rebels indignantly at the thought that many of the anguishing problems besetting the majority of the world population, such as hunger, illiteracy, lack of health services, housing and jobs, could be alleviated to a great extent if only part of the fabulous resources budgeted for the arms race and military spending could be employed in the just cause of the welfare and progress of peoples.

The United States at this time has 2,112 nuclear arms carriers, from launching pads for intercontinental ballistic missiles to strategic bombers and submarines. A single launch by all these could drop nearly 10,000 nuclear payloads of a power ranging between 50 kilotons and 10 megatons each.

To this extraordinary capacity for destruction, we must add, among other things, almost 4 million men, 200 carriers of tactical operational missiles that can be used with nuclear arms, more than 11,000 tanks, 12,000 artillery pieces, including atomic howitzers, more than 20,000 airborne units of various kinds, and 848 naval units, including 79 nuclear submarines and 20 aircraft carriers.

The United States has more than 300 important military bases spread over all the continents and more than half a million soldiers permanently stationed outside of its borders. This colossal development of offensive means that has been implemented since the end of World War II has forced the socialist countries to engage in an enormous defensive effort to safeguard their own survival.

We could ask ourselves: Is anyone really threatening the United States? Is there any power preparing to make war on the United States? Can any threat to national security justify the astronomical growth of U.S. military expenditures? We would have to say, with the most absolute conviction: no. The only thing that can explain this warmongering and militaristic course is the aspiration of the most rightwing and bellicose circles of Yankee imperialism that are trying to reaffirm the U.S. role as the gendarme of world reaction at any cost and trying to erect a barrier against the advance of the uncontainable struggle of workers and peoples all over the world.

In economic terms, this unbridled arms madness means a huge growth of the U.S. military budget in the next 4 years, to reach in 1986 the impressive amount of $373 billion, which is equivalent to 36 percent of the total national budget of the United States for that year. It is calculated that between 1982 and 1986, the expenditures of the United States for military purposes will amount to $1.5 trillion. The nuclear weapons stockpiled are already sufficient to destroy the entire world several times. It is estimated that the explosive power of the nuclear arsenal existing today is equivalent to almost 1.5 million times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. In conventional terms this force is equivalent to more than 15 billion tons of TNT. This means that each inhabitant of the planet, including women, old folks and children, has the dubious privilege of being alloted the equivalent of more than 3 tons of explosive.

Under present circumstances, the perfecting of any kind of weapon unleashes a reaction which necessitates the renewed development of weapons systems and the quick abandonment of previously developed means of war as obsolete. Each day the cost of these means is higher and also each day the length of their effective life becomes more ephemeral. This is the absurd and irrational illogic of the arms race. The most basic common sense of man should be sufficient to understand that to support this insane race is senseless as shown by the experience of the post-war period. Trying to achieve greater security by resorting to this method is no more than a dangerous me-to-ism. In truth, the power which initiates new rounds of the arms race obtains exactly the opposite; the deployment of constantly more sophisticated and destructive weapons multiplies the risks and makes more certain the possibility that any irresponsible, reflexive action could unleash a nuclear catastrophe.

It is clear that the arms race includes the two world systems and that its negative effects are felt as much by the capitalist economies as by the socialist. But to try to infer from this an equal responsibility for the phenomena on the part of both systems constitutes, in our opinion, a flagrant injustice. To be absolutely honest and objective, it is necessary to recognize that not even once in the last 40 years has the initiative in the creation or production of the new types of strategic weapons come from the socialist community. What history does show is that the socialist countries have been forced to involve themselves in heavy military expenditures in order to protect their integrity and sovereignty in the face of the aggressive policy and the threats of their enemies.

Ambition to take control of sources of raw materials, win markets, dominate strategic areas and exploit the labor and resources of other peoples which have been and are the causes of militarism and warmongering are foreign to socialism as a new type of social organization.

The Soviet people experienced the intervention of the imperialist powers after the October Revolution; policies of diplomatic isolation and economic blockade; and after only 20 years of heroic and fascist [Castro corrects himself] pacifist construction, the fascist attack which cost the lives of 20 million of its finest sons. Since the creation of the first socialist state in the history of the world, who have been the attacked and who the aggressors? By supporting the arms race, the United States and its allies are seeking the objective of military superiority as an instrument of political pressure and eventually as a means to destroy socialism and revolutionary movements throughout the world by force. They are also following the policy of impeding the development of the socialist community, forcing those countries rebuilt at the cost of enormous sacrifice after the last war to assume large defense expenditures, and to sacrifice for these purposes the resources which otherwise would be destined to economic and social development or to collaboration with other peoples more in need. But there is another facet of the question. After World War II the size of the military allocations within public expenditures led to the militarization of the economy, as it assumed a primary role among the instruments of economic policy within important capitalist states. For several years after the war, military expenditures temporarily accelerated the rhythm of economic growth in some countries which, like the United States, had reserves in their productive capacity and unused material resources. Nevertheless, the economic crises of 1974-1975 showed that the military expenditures, just like other economic policy instruments, were no longer able to attenuate the effects of the crisis nad, even less, to cause, even artificially, a significant economic upturn. On the contrary, it revealed the intrinsically unproductive and inflationary character of such policy, since this increased the currency in circulation and the demand for merchandise wihtout the existence of a compensatory increase in the production of consumer goods. However, the military expenditures absorb material and human resources of high quality from the civilian industry and this slows its development and the increase in labor productivity.

Likewise, the military outlays reduce the possibilities of employment. In that sense, U.S. scientists have demonstrated that an expenditure amounting to $1 billion only generates 70,000 jobs in the military sector compared to 112,000 in the civilian sector, that is 36,000 fewer jobs. More than $500 billion went to military expenditures in 1980, including the production of arms. If only the same level is maintained, the growth rate of military expenditures -- not including the unbridled thrust provoked by Reagan's arms program -- in correspondence with 1980 prices will reach the fabulous amount of $940 billion by the year 2000.

In concrete terms, what do these colossal figures mean to mankind? Here are some objective facts: Half of the resources presently devoted in a single day to military expenditures would be sufficient to pay for the program aimed at eliminating malaria, a disease affecting 66 countries in which one fourth of humanity lives. Just in Africa, this disease kills more than 1 million children every year. In 5 hours, the world devotes to military expenditures the equivalent of the total annual budget of UNICEF for programs of attention to children. The number of persons holding jobs dealing with military activities, including the armed forces personnel, today is two times greater than the total number of teachers, physicians and nurses in the entire world.

Approximately 25 percent of the scientific personnel in the world are working in military activities. It is estimated that 60 percent of all expenditures in scientific research work is wasted in military programs. This research work is five times greater than those devoted to the protection of man's health.

But what makes the present situation even more worrisome is the fact that the tense international climate provoked by imperialism's aggressive policy, the regional conflicts encouraged and fostered by neocolonial interests in many instances, the atmosphere of violence generated by the actions of some states playing the role of reactionary gendarme on a regional level, and in other cases the pressure exerted upon exploited and oppressed peoples who are struggling for their liberation, have led the underdeveloped countries themselves to join the arms race and double their military expenditures in the last decade.

What is the result of this phenomenon in the face of the reality of poverty, hunger, ignorance, unsanitary conditions and lack of resources in the so-called Third World? Let us cite some examples based on reliable statistics. Some 5.9 percent of the gross national product of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are spent in arms and military outlays, while only 1 percent is assigned to public health and 2.8 percent to education. With only 1 percent of the military budgets of the developed countries, the problem of the existing deficit in international assistance aimed at financing the increase in production of foodstuffs and establishing emergency reserves would be solved. With the amount needed to pay for a modern tank, 1,000 classrooms could be built for 30,000 children in underdeveloped countries.

The price of a Trident nuclear submarine of the type the United States plans to build 13 of by 1990 is equal to what it would cost to keep 16 million children of the underdeveloped world in school for 1 whole year, to what it would cost to build 400,000 dwellings for 2 million persons, or to more than the total value of the cereal imported by Africa for 1 year.

With what was spent in the world in 1 year by the middle of the decade of the 70's in military activities, it would have been possible to pay for a vaccination program against infectious diseases for all the children in the world, a program to end adult illiteracy in the entire world before the year 2000, a supplementary food program for more than 60 million pregnant women and an increased number of classrooms for more than 100 million school children.

An infinite number of examples could be added to these which demonstrate the absurd and criminal nature of this gigantic waste of resources. The arms race not only seriously threatens world peace by increasing the risk of a war that could lead to the end of mankind, but also creates unstable and tenuous circumstances in which it is not possible to counteract the tragic and overwhelming problems derived from underdevelopment and to achieve progress in gaining the rights and demands of the workers in industrialized countries.

The arms race makes the profound economic crisis being endured by the capitalist system still more unbearable, a crisis whose negative effects are felt in the world economy and, with special intensity, by the working masses. The documents of this congress themselves referred in great detail to this matter. There is a real avalanche of statistics illustrating how instability and crisis have become a chronic phenomena of the capitalist economy since the abrupt drop of the years 1974 and 1975, and to date not even the most optimistic theoreticians of the system are capable of predicting a way out of the contraction of investments and production, the unmanageable rate of the inflationary processes, the rise in unemployment, the upheavals in the monetary system and the surge in bankruptcies flooding industrialized countries, which are being transmitted with multiplied effects to the weak and precarious economies of backward or lesser developed countries.

It is undeniable that this crisis is intimately associated with phenomena that complicate it and deepen it still more, such as the increasing prices of energy and the future depletion of its conventional sources in a relatively brief period of time, the growing lack of basic raw materials, the endemic deficit of world food production, the worrisome outlook of an exaggerated growth of the population in the poorest and most neglected areas of the world, and the destruction of agricultural lands, waterways, forests and other irreplaceable resources for the reproduction of the human species itself.

As at other times, the monopolies have reacted to the crisis by reducing production, diminishing investments, underusing the potential of factories and firing tens of millions of workers. Relying on the advances made by the scientific and technical revolution, monopolies and big transnational enterprises are taking advantage of the crisis to intensify the exploitation of the workers and downgrading the working conditions through mechanisms which have brought to unprecedented extremes the exhaustion -- especially nervous exhaustion -- of the working masses. Unemployment has reached unprecedented limits in the last five decades. In the developed capitalist countries, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the official unemployment figures reached 25 million in 1981, 4 million more than in 1980, and 10 million more than during the 1974-1975 crisis. It is calculated that in 1982 this number will surpass 28 million. These are dramatic numbers which, however, do not reflect the real magnitude of unemployment, since the statistics used in the affected countries employ different means to hide it in a deceptive manner.

Meanwhile, how is unemployment reflected in the underdeveloped countries? A report of the ILO said that in the Third World in 1980 there were 455 million workers who were unemployed, which represented more than 43 percent of the population of working age. In Latin America that year, 46 percent of the workforce was affected by open unemployment or underemployment. And since then this situation has continued to worsen in an amazing manner.

Furthermore, there is the absurd paradox that in 1979, 75 million children under the age of 15 were working in the world, especially in underdeveloped countries, doing in many occasions debilitating work, and always badly paid and lacking all rights.

And what is happening to the working woman in general? According to estimates of the ILO, 575 million women are employed, which represents 35 percent of the workforce in the world. But women, who represent more than one-third of the total labor force, only receive one-tenth of the world's income. The scourge of unemployment falls on women with special violence, as does the antilabor offensive being waged by the exploiters during this time of crisis. Many laws of the capitalist states acknowledge the principle of equal wages for equal work, but in real terms the differences in pay between men and women are between 20 and 50 percent. In the enterprises that have been transferred by the transnationals from the developed capitalist countries to the underdeveloped countries, local women workers are scandalously badly paid, and their average wage is around one-tenth of what women are paid in developed countries.

The World Health Organization has reported that among the workers of the capitalist countries, women are the most affected by certain types of work-related illnesses, especially in the companies which manufacture products from toxic materials, such as asbestos, zinc and lead. The intensification of work and the harmful work conditions do not only endanger the health of women, but also enganger their essential biological function.

Other victims of the present situation who should receive the special attention of the international trade union movement are the large masses of migrant workers, who, cornered by unemployment and poverty in their native countries, go to the most developed industrial countries to sell their work under precarious conditions, doing the hardest and worst paid jobs, deprived of their essential rights and suffering in many cases repugnant types of racial discrimination.

Also, the Third World is deprived of its best trained workforce through the so-called brain drain, which is a highly deplorable way of looting and despoiling the human resources which received the most costly and difficult training in the underdeveloped countries. Studies done by the UNCTAD show that in the last 15 years, the looting of highly capable university graduates and specialists from the Third World reached more than 300,000. In the United States between 25 to 50 percent of the doctors who start to work each year, between 15 to 25 percent of the technicians, and about 10 percent of the scientists are immigrants from underdeveloped countries.

The growth rate of the gross national product in the developed capitalist countries reached an average of 3.7 percent in 1979, and dropped to 1.2 percent in 1980 and remained at this low level during 1981. The growth rate of industrial production fell from 4.7 percent in 1979 to minus 0.5 percent in 1980 and 0.2 percent growth in 1981.

The inflation rate reached 9.8 percent in 1979 and remained above 10 percent on average in 1980 and 1981.

The crisis has not been overcome, as allegedly claimed by some bourgeois economists in the bonanza years. Far from it; it evidences itself with driving force, assuming new characteristics that are disconcerting to the bourgeoisie, such as the combination of economic stagnation with inflation, which has tossed the traditional economic policy formulas of the postwar era down the drain. The phenomenon of inflation is hypocritically presented by many bourgeois government as public enemy No one, which should be opposed by all, by all social classes alike, as a result of which workers should observe moderation in labor demands, including the acceptance of wage cuts.

The fact is, however, that the inflationary process that was triggered at the end of World War II and that has gone out of control in recent years is the genuine product of monopolistic capitalism and of the intermingling of interests between the big monopolies and the state, which acts as an economic agent through its monetary and fiscal policies.

The policy of increasing the amount of money in circulation applied by the regimes of the capitalist developed nations in the past 35 years was neither casual nor simply technical. Essentially, it responded to the price hike policy promoted by the monopolies and to the imperialist wars such as Vietnam, during which billions of dollars were minted to finance this criminal, genocidal and inhuman adventure.

Capitalism's economic crisis is reflected today more harshly than ever in the nations of the underdeveloped world, where it is made worse by the scarce general development of productive forces in those countries and the deformation of their economic structures.

Statistics show that the rate of growth of the underdeveloped nations' gross national product as a whole dropped from 4.8 percent in 1979 to 3.8 percent in 1980 and to 3.2 percent in 1981. These figures, however, do not reveal the entire truth. It suffices to recall that the annual growth rate of the lower-income nations in the underdeveloped world was only 1.8 percent in the decade of the 1960's and 0.8 percent in the decade of the 1970's. Seen from other angle, these facts mean that the lower-income countries, which account for one-fourth of the world's population, would, at their present economic growth rates, require 400-500 years to reach the current per capita income level of the more developed capitalist nations.

That is the most vivid characteristic of the insulting gap that separates the richer nations from the poorer.

The underdeveloped nations' portion of world exports, excluding fuels, dropped from approximately 25 percent in 1950 to less than 12 percent in 1980. The continuous deterioration in the exchange rate between basic and manufactured products, made more critical by the rise in oil prices, has also contributed to the increase of the huge chronic deficit in the balance of payments of the underdeveloped nations that import oil, which reached approximately $53 billion in 1980.

The most significant result of this entire situation on the economic order is the monstrous indebtedness of the underdeveloped nations. It is believed that the foreign debt of the so-called Third World had already reached the astounding figure of over $524 billion in 1981 and it tends toward a continuous increase in a brutal vicious circle involving interest payments on debts with increasing interest rates and additional debts. Naturally, the great majority of the underdeveloped nations will never be able to settle such huge debts.

The present capitalist crisis, added to the rapid population growth in the underdeveloped countries, the stagnation or reduction of their agricultural production, and the general absence of industrial and technological development, has placed the underdeveloped world as a whole in the most acute and difficult economic situation in its history, which can only lead it to progressive indebtedness, growing impoverishment, the weakening of its independence, financial paralysis and total economic suffocation.

Within the social order, this crisis becomes a tragic and desperate situation affecting over one-fourth of the world's population, a situation that can be briefly summarized as hunger, ignorance, ill health, misery, unemployment, lack of opportunities, insecurity, despair and inequality.

There already are close to 800 million human beings going hungry or undernourished in the underdeveloped world. The per capita production of food, which increased 9 percent in the developed capitalist countries between 1970 and 1980, remained practically stationary in the underdeveloped world during that same period. Between 1971 and 1980, the food production per inhabitant decreased in 52 underdeveloped countries. Among them we find many of the countries regarded as the poorest in the world.

If one considers Africa's case separately, the data available point to a 15 percent reduction in this sector, with the resulting reduction in the availability of food resources for the people of that continent. Sixty percent of the African people are chronically hungry.

The per capita consumption of calories in the underdeveloped countries is currently lower by more than 33 percent than that of the developed countries, if one compares the two groups of countries. In the underdeveloped countries, the average per capita consumption of animal protein is almost 80 percent lower than that in the developed countries. The average inhabitant of this underdeveloped world has 3.5 times less fat for his daily nourishment than the developed world's people. Between one-fourth and one-half of the children under 5 years of age in those countries which the FAO regards as most seriously beset by nutrition problems are malnourished. UNICEF has estimated that 100 million children went hungry in 1981, while 95 percent of the children born throughout the world weighing less than the normal minimal limit, are born in the underdeveloped countries, usually to poorly nourished mothers. WHO has estimated that about 100,000 children under the age of 5 go blind each year in those countries as a result of deficient nutrition. More than 1.5 billion people drink polluted water and there are almost 800 million illiterates, who raise the illiteracy rate throughout the Third World to 48 percent. More than 200 million people lack schools or the means and facilities to attend them. The average infant mortality rate is six times higher in the underdeveloped countries, and in some of the poorest countries it is up to 10 times higher than in the developed countries. Each year more than 15 million children under 5 years of age die there. The UNICEF executive director recently published a report in which he says in connection with this situation: 1981 has been another silent emergency year. Forty thousand children died silently every day, 10 million children silently became physically or mentally deficient and 200 million children between 6 and 11 years of age silently observed how others went to school. In short, one-fifth of the world population struggled silently for mere survival.

The workers and their children are the ones who go hungry, the ones who lack schools, the ones who die without receiving medical attention. The cause of this disastrous situation lies with the imperialist policy -- its selfish, warmongering and aggressive nature -- and with the ill-fated economic and social heritage which, through colonialism first and neocolonialism later, bequeathed to the world the capitalist production system with the sequal of war, blood, social injustice and exploitation of classes and nations which characterize it.

We would have little faith in the gigantic potential for struggle of the exploited masses in both the underdeveloped countries and the developed capitalist countries, and very little confidence in man's chances for progress, if we did not believe firmly that these problems can and should be solved by mankind. The workers have a front-line role in this struggle. The historic task of changing the unjust and unmerciful social order from which these impressive realities stem falls to them first of all because they are the most revolutionary class in society. [applause]

The gigantic capitalist propaganda machinery incessantly stresses the alleged virtues of their system. It points to their wealth and opulence, their economic indexes, their technology and consumption. It also underscores their social model in an effort to counterpose it to the socialist society. There is talk of democracy, rights and equal opportunities.

In the United States, a country which seeks to pose as a model, unemployment in 1981 reached 8.9 percent, with a total 9.5 million unemployed people. This figure can be broken down as follows: white population, 7.8 percent; black population, 17.4 percent. White youths, 19 percent; black and Hispanic youths, 42.9 percent. While 8.7 percent of the white population were reported at poverty level, the Hispanic population reached 21.6 percent and the black population 30.6 percent.

The opportunities to study for the various sectors of the population in the United States are also an expression of the huge social differences that exist.

The percentage of high school graduates has dropped in the last few years, principally among the poor sectors and minorities. While 37 percent of whites complete their high school studies, only 30 percent of blacks and 25.6 percent of Latins graduate. Of the overall number of university graduates in the United States the ratio of white to blacks graduates is 50 percent higher.

The health programs that were launched in the 1960's -- as a way to bridge the enormous differences in access to quality health services by the poorer sectors due to the extremely high cost of such services -- have been substantially reduced. The reduction in these programs was $16.4 billion in 1981 and $17.2 billion in 1982. These cuts affect 24 million people, of whom 7 million are children. While the child mortality rate in 1977 was 12.3 per each 1,000 live births among whites, the rate among blacks and minorities was 21.7 percent.

There are currently 27 million people below 20 years of age in the United States. One-third of them suffer from instability, dissatisfaction, rejection of society, great personal conflicts and depression accompanied by serious crises within the family. Each year 1 million teenagers run away from home and the suicide rate among them grows every year.

Eleven percent of students in the 7th and 8th grades and 15 percent of those in the 10th and 11th grades suffer from serious problems of alcoholism. According to data from the institute of social research of the University of Michigan, 72 percent of senior high school students consume alcohol, 34 percent smoke marijuana, 12 percent use pep pills and 5 percent cocaine.

According to the FBI itself, a crime is committed in the United States every 2 seconds, a theft every 4 seconds, a theft with violence every 8 seconds. One car is stolen every 28 seconds, a holdup involving injuries to someone is committed every 48 seconds, an armed robbery every 58 seconds. A woman is raped every 6 minutes and a murder occurs every 23 minutes. In 1981, admitted rape cases totalled 82,000. Half a million people suffered burglaries. 650,000 were assaulted and 23,000 murders were committed.

Can this society be taken as a model? [applause]

During the last quarter of 1981, U.S. industrial production dropped 5.6 percent, reflecting a sharp depression. There was a negative trade balance in the amount of $40 billion, reflecting the growing loss of competitive capacity.

The budget deficit -- which Reagan promised to reduce this very fiscal year to $54 billion -- is projected to reach $109 billion. The promise to achieve a balanced budget by 1984 is already part of the discarded demagogic illusions. According to estimates, the deficit will reach an astronomical $162 billion this year. This is a round and embarrassing failure of the illustrious U.S. President, who was elected by only 26 percent of citizens with electoral rights in that country. The U.S. Department of Labor admits that the current unemployment rate is 8.9 percent and it is felt that it will be more than 10 percent in 1982.

The brutal cuts in social security expenditures have turned even more desperate the situation of unemployed workers and most particularly that of women, the young people, the blacks and the overexploited ethnic minorities. There are more poor, unemployed, persecuted, underprivileged and exploited people in the United States now than during the entire period following World War II. Today the elderly, sick, handicapped and retired people as well as lower income families are watching their already cut social benefits shrink further like never before.

Mr Reagan's administration has been characterized from the start by its antipopular and antilabor attitude. With incredible harshness, he dismissed the air controllers. He is reviving the most turbulent eras of antilabor repression resorting to the full arsenal of legal provisions, use of the army, ban on union activities, fines, jailing of workers and police brutality.

His economic program is the epitome of reactionary monopolistic policy. As many of his compatriots have proclaimed, it is aimed at making the poor poorer and the rich richer.

That same government, however, on occasion of the sorrowful events in Poland -- unquestionably resulting from serious errors committed during the process of socialist construction in that fraternal country -- where the action of the imperialist foe unbashedly adopts demagogic stances and promotes vulgar propaganda campaigns posing as defender of the interests of the workers and the Polish people; that same government whose hands are stained with the blood of tens of thousands of workers and peasants vilely assassinated by the genocidal regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala, which promotes plans of aggression against Nicaragua and Grenada, which maintains against the Cuban people a hysterical campaign of threats and provocations at the same time that it tries to exacerbate the criminal and total economic blockade imposed on our fatherland more than 20 years ago; which supports the Israeli massacres of Lebanese and Palestinians; which is a close friend of South Africa, where 20 million Africans are discriminated against, exploited and brutally oppressed; which is an accomplice of every reactionary tyranny and fascist or racist regime that exists in the world -- can never be a government that defends the interests of workers anywhere in the world. [lengthy applause]

We have the deep hope that sister Poland, despite Reagan and his demagogy and his economic blockades and aggressions, will, by itself and with the fraternal and solidaristic cooperation of all the world's progressive forces, be capable of overcoming the difficulties without civil war and bloodshed and that it will successfully march on the just path of socialism.

The capitalist economic crisis is of such proportions that its effects are also felt in the economies of the socialist countries, although these, as a result of the nature of their social regime, do not generate it and they are in better condition to counteract its negative consequences.

For more than a century, imperialism and the oppressors have followed the tactic of dividing, counterposing, isolating and weakening the actions of the workers. Today in our world which is increasingly smaller and more interrelated, the universality of the problems is of such a nature and the presence of the monopolies in economic life acquires such intensity that the community of interests of all the workers is clearly evident, demanding an increasingly more unanimous and international reply.

There are no longer peoples or events enclosed behind their borders. We find proof of this in the activity of the transnational consortiums which, on transferring industries and entire plants to countries with lower standards of living, have tried to create rivalries between the workers of one and another country, to multiply their profits and to evade, many times with the support of repressive and bloody regimes, the just demands of the working class. As has been charged, the transnational companies have in this way paid in some countries wages that are 27 times lower than in the highly developed countries.

However, despite these and other maneuvers, what we find at this time is that there is development of the growing solidarity among the workers and that in trade unions of regions throughout the world there is development of the conscience of unity, and every day there are more strikes, demonstrations and protests which express the working class struggle for its legitimate and unrenounceable rights.

The movement of the workers of the world is growing, and it is not only developing in numbers but also in scope and depth. The interrelation between the economic problems and the most vital political aspirations is increasingly more evident. If wage demands were up to some years ago the essential reason for workers' strikes, today, however, there is the struggle for the defense of employment, against dismissals, in favor of trade union rights, for the sovereignty and independence of their respective countries, against imperialist interference, in condenmation of the arms race, for the transformation of the war industry into an industry of peace, for detente, disarmament and peaceful understanding in international life.

Half a million U.S. workers have joined to protest the Reagan administration's domestic and foreign policy and millions more have shaken the streets of the main European capitals in demand for work, security and peace.

We have no doubt that in the future the workers' resistance to the cold war policy, the arms race and the threats of war will be increasingly more firm and determined.

In our socialist society the trade unions also occupy a place of special importance. In our opinion, they are also called to be increasingly more active and effective in the development of their tasks. This congress will give you the opportunity to learn about our trade unions and how they act. We Cuban revolutionaries are by nature dissatisfied and critical of our own work. We do not pretend to have reached the ideal in the development of the trade unions. Socialism, as a regime that is being born, is not exempt from difficulties, deficiencies, searches and errors. But we have worked with all honesty and loyalty to promote a deeply revolutionary, democratic and class conscious trade union movement, capable of proposing and carrying out great objectives.

Our trade unions defend the revolution and they defend and represent the interests and rights of each worker and each workers' collective. The most honest practice of proletarian democracy serves as its basis. Our trade union leaders are workers promoted from the rank and file by their fellow workers to the highest responsibilities. As worthy inheritors of the legacy of that extraordinary teacher of trade union cadres, the unforgettable Companero Lazaro Pena [applause], our workers' leaders act closely and permanently linked to the masses. They educate the workers in the love for the fatherland and in the feeling of solidarity with all peoples of the world. Tens of thousands of Cuban workers today give their unselfish internationalist cooperation to the development of more than 30 fraternal countries. Our workers movement is more vigorous and powerful than ever. Its attributions and role in society are increasingly important and decisive. Thanks to our workers' efforts and to our socialist regime, we eradicated illiteracy years ago in our country. The minimal schooling level is sixth grade and it is moving toward the ninth grade. Our health indexes are comparable to those of developed countries. The scourge of unemployment has been eliminated and there is no racial discrimination, prostitution, gambling, begging or drugs.

Our example shows that an underdeveloped country's most serious social problems [applause] can be solved. With the workers' support and the backing of international solidarity, our fatherland has overcome the hardest tests. We have come this far and we will continue forward, forging our future. No force can either make us yield, intimidate us or force us to give up a single one of our principles.

Today Cuba continues to be seriously threatened. The danger of new imperialist agressions looms over the heads of our revolutionary people. It is cynically announced that there are plans to intensify the economic blockade to a maximum. At the same time, it is announced with great expectation that any moment Reagan will make an important statement on Cuba, and it is leaked to the U.S. press that the speech will be hard, aggressive and threatening. Some U.S. news media even talk about aggressive plans under consideration and possible ultimatums in connection with the weapons that our fatherland received last year to strengthen its defenses in the face of the repeated and increased threats made by the current U.S. administration against our people, alleging that some of the aircraft that our country recently acquired are offensive and thus violate the agreements that resulted from the October 1962 crisis. That assertion is false from head to toe.

Although our fatherland has never and will never recognize any limitation on its sovereign right to acquire arms that it considers necessary for its defense [applause] -- a right that is exercised by all countries in the world -- Cuba has absolutely not received any type of aircraft that is different in the least from ones it has been receiving for years, and all of them are tactical; none are strategic. Therefore, it is a clumsy, gross and cynical pretext wielded lately by imperialism to provoke tensions and justify cowardly agressions.

With full determination we warn that no threat, no blackmail, no ultimatum will ever be accepted. [applause]

Our enemies do not frighten us with the din created by their weapons, their arrogant statements and their gross deceitfull campaigns. They will never be able to put us on our knees by any means and if they dare attack us they will find here an entire people, prepared and willing to fight house by house, factory by factory and to defend every inch of our soil with Spartan courage. [applause]

Neither are we thinking only about the risks that might await Cuba. We are a part of mankind and we have cast our lot with that of the peoples, the workers and the poor of the entire world. The challenge that the world faces today has no precedent in any other era. For the first time in man's millenial history, the real possibility has emerged that everything created by the peoples' intelligence and work might be annihilated, that mankind might disappear and with it, the dreams and noble hopes of achieving higher goals of justice, well being and happiness.

If past experiences are to be worth anything, we must all become aware that this time we would not have a second chance to rectify our own mistakes. Above and beyond any philosophical, religious or political differences, there is much more uniting workers than separating them. They are united by mankind's vital interest in peace; by the determined struggle against the mobs that favor war and the arms race; by the aspirations of workers throughout the world to achieve a better, more honorable, more equitable, safer and more just life; by the peoples' right to economic and political independence; by the struggle against colonialism, racism and fascism; by the fight against the exploitation exercised by the oligarchies and neocolonialism plundering; by the universal battle for a new and more just international economic order; and by the feeling of solidarity toward those still fighting for their liberation. We are united by history. We are united by destiny, we are united by future. Let us fight with all our energy to achieve man's survival and a future truly worthy of being called human. For this reason, allow me to repeat here the beautiful slogan of those who were immortal and unforgettable paladins of the workers: proletarians of all countries, Unite; Fatherland or death; we will win. [applause]

Afternoon Session

FL110250 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The afternoon session of the 10th WFTU Congress began with the reading of a peace and solidarity message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, which was read by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. The message says: The main task of the trade unions is to defend the workers' rights, and the main one is the right to a life of peace, which is now threatened. In another part the message adds: I am convinced that the federation's congress will become an important stage in the battle of the international trade union movement for the crucial issues of our time; peace, democracy and social progress. After the agenda was approved and the committees were elected, the congress' main document was presented: "The Trade Unions and the Challenges of the Eighties." It was read by Ibrahim Zakaria, acting secretary general of the WFTU.

Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, presented the joint report on Latin America. [Begin Veiga recording] It is very difficult, we would even say impossible, that the joint report which was issued to you by the WFTU, given its limited number of pages, could cover the prevailing situation in this area of the world in view of its scope and extent. Our Latin American and Caribbean trade union brothers present here can enrich the contents of this document when they speak before this congress and tell us the drama being experienced by their people and the experiences learned in their struggles. [end recording]

The indebtedness which the area's countries are undergoing and the Reagan administration's policy of aggression and interference in our continent's countries were denounced in the joint report on Latin America.

Second Day's Proceedings

FL111839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The second day of sessions of the 10th WFTU Congress began this morning at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The first speaker was (Debbi Demeni Abdallah), secretary general of Algeria's Workers General Trade Union, who conveyed to the grand event greetings from his country's workers, and noted the importance of the holding of the congress at this time of turmoil in the world.

Karel Hoffmann, chairman of Czechoslovakia's Central Council of Trade Unions, was the second speaker. He pointed out the magnificent conditions being offered by our country for the development of the workers congress.

Fifth Session Held

FL120200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The fifth session of the WFTU Congress, which is being held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana, began this afternoon. Today's afternoon session continued with delegates' speeches. Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], and Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, sat at the presidential table. The first speaker was the secretary of the National Union of Workers of Benin who expressed his gratitude to the Cuban people and the CTC for the warm reception given to the delegates to the congress. The next speaker was ('Abdul Aziz), president of the Democratic Congress of Workers of Sri Lanka. The representative of the Labor Congress of Nigeria also spoke at the session. He expressed support for the efforts of the WFTU in its struggle against the arms race. The representative of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions read a message from the Bulgarian working class to the congress and stressed the fact that this important meeting is being held in Cuba, the first socialist country in the Americas.

BARBADOS

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION HEAD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL091950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1842 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 9 Feb (CANA) -- Nicaragua is hoping to set up a permanent diplomatic mission in the near future to serve all the English-speaking territories of the Caribbean, vice foreign minister, Victor Tinoco, announced here today. Senor Tinoco said his government had not yet decided on which island the mission would be based, but it would serve as a vehicle for fostering friendly ties and cooperation between the Central American state and regional countries. He mentioned economic and commercial cooperation.

Senor Tinoco is now here leading a four-member delegation that includes United Nations Ambassador Javier Chamorro, alternative Ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS) Saul Arana, and director of the Latin American department in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Julio Icaza Gallard. The delegation held talks with Barbados foreign minister, Louis Tull, yesterday during which they discussed the appointment of non-resident ambassadors and bilateral cooperation.

Nicaragua has asked Barbados for assistance in the field of tourism, Senor Tinoco told a press conference today. The four officials have already visited Trinidad and Tobago to pave the way for the formalising of relation's between the two countries and from here, they will move on to Guyana tomorrow.

Speaking about the political situation in Central America, the vice foreign minister said Nicaragua was the "most stable" state in that strife-torn region, despite problems with remnants of the army of the late dictator, Anastasio Somoza, whose government the Sandinistas toppled in 1979. "Our people are now engaged in the process of national reconstruction. We are trying to reactivate our economy and we are trying to rebuild our country," he said. Nicaragua was virtually demolished during the civil war between the deposed Somoza government troops and the Sandinista liberation army that preceded the revolution.

The Nicaraguan delegation called for non-intervention in El Salvador where an undeclared civil war is being waged between the U.S.-backed civilian military junta and leftist insurgents. They stressed that Salvadorans themselves must be allowed to find solutions to their problems. They also questioned the fairness of elections there next month since they felt that all sections of the population would not be vying for office. Only the right-wing elements will be involved in the exercise, they added.

Senor Tinoco dismissed charges by Washington that his government has been aiding the Salvadoran insurgents by supplying them with arms sent from Cuba. He stressed that Nicaragua had no borders with El Salvador to facilitate such arms supply. "...This is an argument the U.S. uses, trying to justify their own presence in El Salvador...their military presence, their military aid to the governing junta," he said.

The vice foreign minister pointed to counterrevolutionaries being trained in the United States, and said the very fact that they were supported by Washington was a clear demonstration of American hostility towards Nicaragua.

MONALI TO ACCEPT CUBAN SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

FL112315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 Feb (CANA) -- The tiny leftist Movement for National Liberation (MONALI) indicated today it would press ahead with plans to provide three Barbadians with scholarships to study in Cuba this year. The statement, by Central Committee member, Ricky Parris followed an announcement by the Barbados Government last night that it had formally asked Cuba to withdraw the scholarships offered to MONALI.

Parris said the organisation viewed the government's move as a "diversionary tactic" aimed at switching public attention away from crucial industrial issues. He referred in particular to the ruling Barbados Labour Party's involvement in the protracted wages dispute between the Barbados Workers Union (BWU) and the sugar producers association, which has prevented the start of the vital 1982 sugar harvest.

Said Parris: "It (government) is trying to stifle legitimate opposition from a small but growing organisation, conscious of the fact that the working class is recognising that growth."

When MONALI first announced the scholarships offered three weeks ago, it had stated the subject areas covered would include agronomy and audio visual technology. In explaining its decision, the government said in last night's statement that its policy was that scholarships to the general public should only be offered to and issued through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. MONALI is investigating the validity of this policy, Parris said.

The group, which will hold a news conference tomorrow to discuss the issue, said the scholarships had resulted not so much from a Cuban offer, but had come through requests by MONALI after inquiries had been made by Barbadians. Parris said so far there had been 12 applicants, ranging from high school students, to journalists, people working in audio visual fields, artists and agricultural workers.

Students, he said, were concerned that prohibitive factors such as high costs, racism and restrictive policies by some governments were obstructing people's chances to study in metropolitan countries. He pin-pointed Britain, saying one of the casualities of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's strict monetary policies was that studies by foreign students were no longer subsidised.

Parris said that Barbadians had before now been offered and had accepted Cuban scholarships, but that it was the first time they were being given on an organised basis. Asked what action the movement would take if the government made further steps to ensure that the successful scholarship candidates did not take up the offers to study in Cuba, he said only: "As far as we are concerned, we will try to get them there."

JAMAICA

PAPER REPORTS DISCOVERY OF LEFTIST TRAINING CAMP

PA120405 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Kingston, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The daily STAR of this capital reported that two men were killed by the police in a guerrilla training camp which was discovered 100 km from here. In the camp the police found M-16 rifles, ammunition, cartridges, radios, medicine, foodstuffs, and communist propaganda.